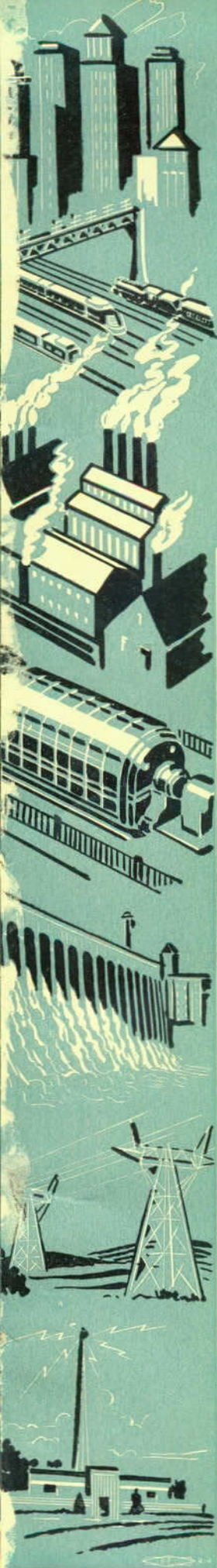


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



LOOKING AT WAR—
—*AND BEYOND*

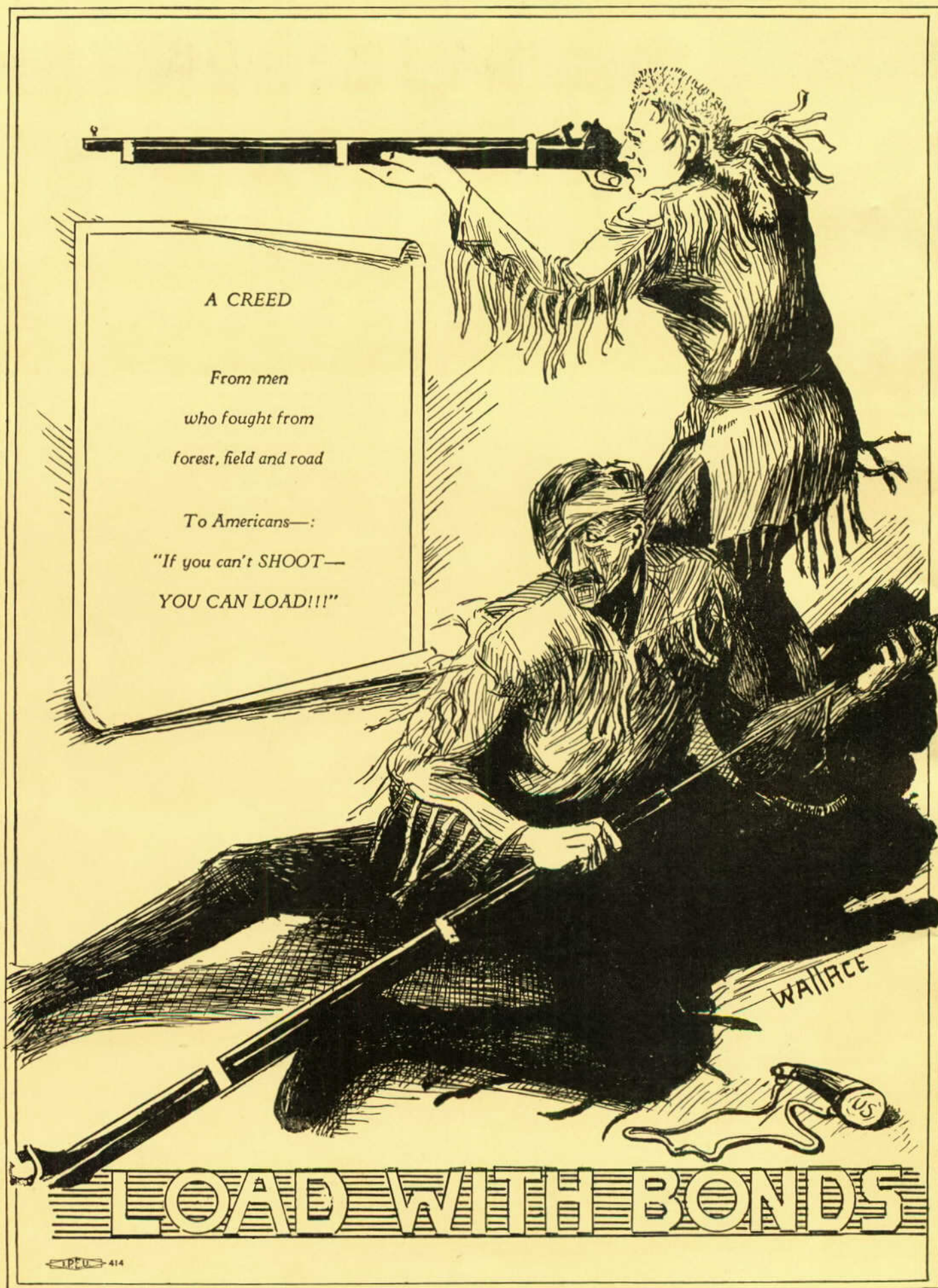
VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1943

NO. 1

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



A CREED

From men
who fought from
forest, field and road

To Americans—:
"If you can't SHOOT—
YOU CAN LOAD!!!"

WALLACE

LOAD WITH BONDS

Official Organ of the **INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents

Page

Frontispiece—Embattled Washington	2
Planning for Post-War Gets Great Impetus	3
TVA Labor Relations Celebrated on Radio	5
Only Federal Ownership Can Save Private Industry	6
Practical Tips on Making Income Tax Returns	9
Planning for Peace in War	10
Beveridge Report Has "America on Its Ear"	11
Two New, Practical Books for Shop Use	12
First Member to Join WAAC's Lauded	13
Central Selling Office for Bonds in West	14
Fight on Paralysis Indicates America's Vigor	15
Employer Tells How Unions Keep Faith	15
Member Decrees Dinner to Celebrate His Death	16
Seabees Put On Equal Status for War	17
Editorials	18
Woman's Work	20
Women's Auxiliary	21
Correspondence	22
In Memoriam	38
Death Claims Paid	40
Cooperating Manufacturers	42
Official Receipts	51

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

One might write an extensive article on the subject, "Main Street extends around the world." Americans are active in every country of the globe as soldiers, as experts. This is just another indication of the swiftly-shrinking size of a world that used to seem too large. Isolation is destroyed forever.

One of the interesting publications that have come to our desk is a little newspaper called "The Outpost," published by Americans in Great Britain. It carries the date line of London. It is a newsy publication and will do much to knit our armed forces in Great Britain together with the folks at home and also with British citizens and British soldiers. All articles of "The Outpost" are written by Americans. The list of officers of the publication contains some well known names.

It is a lively publication and does much to help Americans visualize conditions in England. For example:

"HORSES have ration cards now. To get one the horse must prove that he is useful.

"CULTIVATED LAND has increased 60 per cent.

"ALL WOMEN born between 1897 and 1922, except those in the services, have now registered for firewatching.

"BARE LEGS—or nearly—are coming for men, too. Socks will be five inches shorter.

"TAXIS.—People going in the same direction share them—if they can find one."

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has just placed on its complimentary mailing list 1,300 USO, Army and Navy Recreation Centers. This means that if our members in service fail to get the JOURNAL, they can go to the library and read it. Cheerio!

Our cover photo is by the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

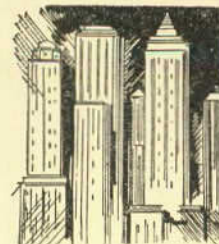


EMBATTLED WASHINGTON



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS  \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1943

NO. 1

PLANNING *For Post-War* *Gets Great Impetus*

DURING the last year there has been a great deal of behind-the-scenes consideration of post-war situations and problems. More than 110 private and public agencies have set up committees and have been making surveys, gathering data, making analyses and promoting tentative programs. This vast underlying network of activity has received very little publicity because the planners have not wished to impair war effort or to operate a sideshow that might attract interest from the main circus. Many industries have taken part in this movement. Railroads, the electrical industry, steel and others have had their engineers quietly at work on post-war problems. As the analysis has proceeded, it has developed that war planning and post-war planning are of one piece. They are dovetailed, and the planners expect no marked break between planning for war and the coming of the peace.

GUIDEPOSTS TO FUTURE

Now great impetus has been given to this veiled movement by publication of certain important reports both in the United States and Great Britain, looking toward immediate changes and future changes.

GREAT BRITAIN

- The Beveridge Report on Social Security
- The Uthwatt Report on Housing (reviewed in the December issue)
- The Report of the London Chamber of Commerce on General Principles of Post-War Economy.

UNITED STATES

- The extensive report of the National Resources Planning Board on Transportation
- The extensive report of the National Resources Planning Board on Social Security
- The extensive report on Latin-America—Freedom from Want—of the National Planning Association
- The extensive report on Nazi Strategy of World Conflict by the National Planning Association

Hitherto invisible activity of many groups begins to show itself. America and England vie

The Beveridge report announced in this country early in December aroused great public interest. This report had been in the making for 18 months, and at the same time the report of the American National Resources Planning Committee on Social Security, which had been in the making three years, dovetailed remarkably with the British report. The report on transportation will be reviewed in a future JOURNAL. The Uthwatt report was reviewed in December. It is apparent that the English-speaking peoples, so closely allied during the war, are taking steps forward in constructive planning in the same direction.

LABOR'S TENETS UPHELD

The great news for American labor in these complex activities rests upon the fact that the contention of American labor for the last 50 years that purchasing power is the key to prosperity is being generally accepted. This development is aptly put in the London Report of the Chamber of Commerce.

"The limiting factor in the production of real wealth has, however, been the failure to distribute to would-be consumers enough money to buy the potential output, and goods are not for long produced if there are no buyers. Mass production implies mass consumption. We are driven, then, to investigate the mechanism for the provision of purchasing power. Whilst an amazing revolution has taken place in the science of production, no change, in any way commensurate, has taken place in the financial mechanism.

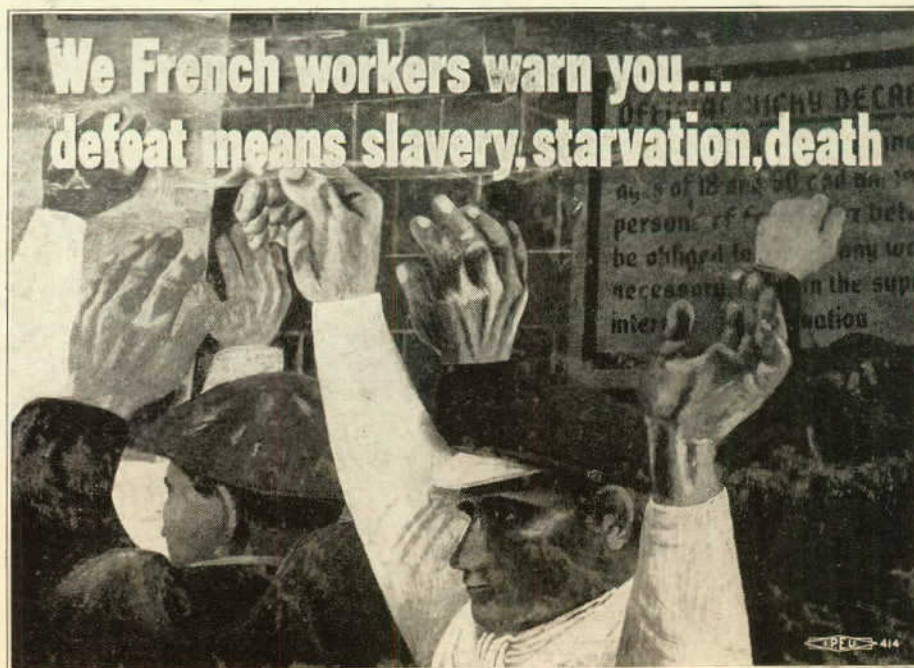
"The system of distributing purchasing power was evolved during an age of scarcity, i. e., an age in which there were not enough goods to go round. This system aimed, there-

fore, at ensuring maximum production with minimum consumption. Maximum production was achieved by a complex system of cut-throat competition for cheapness, both within the nation and internationally. The nation which could induce its workers to accept the smallest reward for their labour in relation to their efficiency could, other things being equal (e. g., equipment, transport, volume of output), undersell the other nations and compel them to lower the wages of their workers under threat of loss of markets and unemployment. In this way a downward pull was exerted on the standard of living of the masses in the advanced nations. On the other hand, the volume of output made possible by power production was exerting an upward pull, as it was clearly necessary to increase the purchasing power of the masses in order to provide buyers, without which the goods would not, for long, be produced."

In 1903 the Chicago Federation of Labor published a pamphlet by Frank K. Foster. This pamphlet was called "The Causes of Industrial Panics in the United States." The pamphlet expressed exactly the same point of view as the London Chamber of Commerce in 1942: "So long as those who produce wealth do not receive for their labor a return sufficient to enable them to buy back the equivalent of what they themselves produce, congestion is inevitable and depressions will recur. These depressions will vary in frequency and intensity in direct ratio to the discrepancy between values earned and received."

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE—YES

A secondary development in post-war planning appears to relate to the established conclusion that private enterprise will and must go on. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, who can by no chance be regarded a politician or an advanced thinker, has this to say about the future: "When the war ends with the resultant exhaustion which will then beset so many of the nations who are joined with us, only the United States will have the strength and the resources to lead the world out of the slough in which it has struggled so long; to lead the way toward a world order in which there can be freedom from want. In seeking this end we will of course respect the right of all peoples to determine for themselves the type of internal economic organization which is best suited to their circum-



—Courtesy OGD

stances. But I believe that here in our own country we will continue to find the best expression for our own and the general good under a system which will give the greatest incentive and opportunity for individual enterprise."

BUILDING PROGRAM AHEAD

A third aspect of post-war thinking is the emphasis on public works. This, of course, is not new because labor has been advocating it as a stop-gap for depressions for many years, but the tremendous scope of armament programs has stressed anew the dynamic possibilities in public works. Planners foresee a peacetime need for houses, schools, hospitals, sanitary improvements, recreation centers and re-planning and re-building of cities. Industries expect to contribute to this program by the development of new products, and expanded production of civilian goods. The goal of peace planning is a national income of \$100,000,000,000. This national income is believed capable of producing an active demand for almost all goods that industry can turn out. Other public works considered are highways, bridges, new water-power developments, transportation improvements, soil conservation, reforestation and a wide range of other proposals.

One of the recent publications of the National Planning Association, the most central planning group in America, is entitled "Regional Resource Development." It is authored by Alvin H. Hansen, sometimes regarded as the President's own economist, and Harvey S. Perloff. This pamphlet points the way: "A long-range developmental program can challenge our energies when war production comes to an end. It should encompass nothing short of a plan to rebuild America on a bold scale, to develop her latent resources, to increase her productive power, to raise the purchasing power and the standard of living of the entire com-

munity. A positive governmental program looking toward the full, balanced, and efficient use of all our resources would stimulate private enterprise and greatly vitalize and invigorate the whole national economy. The planned and intensive development of our resources will open up a new economic frontier."

ELECTRIC POWER THE KEY

This pamphlet believes that this nation does not have to wait for a national plan, that regional development furnishes a key, and points out that "When one region is capable of unit development, it can raise the standard of living for the whole nation." This pamphlet also finds that electricity is the key to the new war economy. It says: "Ours is an age of electric power. And power is an important key to economic progress. Our river systems place vast water-power resources at our command. This non-exhaustible source of power is constantly being developed—and at an accelerated rate at the present time—but many potential areas of importance will be open for development when the war ends. The further use of water-power has significance both for the conservation of relatively scarce fuel materials—petroleum, natural gas and the higher grade coals—and for the strengthening of the national economy, through making cheaper electric energy more widely available."

This pamphlet goes on to point out that cheap power tends to cause greater consumption of electricity, a well-known principle. It goes on to say, "Cheap power is the life blood of electroprocess industries. Each pound of aluminum requires 10 kilowatt-hours of electric energy, while each pound of magnesium requires 10 to 15 kilowatt-hours. Metal alloys, synthetic rubber, and a score of important metal and chemical products similarly depend upon adequate and inexpensive power. In the case of aluminum, for example, a

power-cost differential of as little as one mill per kilowatt-hour would amount to \$24 on each ton of the product. Savings on the order of \$24 a ton of product would in most instances outweigh differentials in labor, other production costs, or transportation."

MANY PROBLEMS LOOM

A long list of vexing problems await planners. These are as follows:

- Service compensation for soldiers
- Vocational training for soldiers
- Cancellation of war contracts
- Release of defense workers
- Utilization of war planning
- Utilization of defense housing
- Utilization of government land and buildings
- Utilization of surplus ships
- Demobilization of federal fiscal policies
- Taxation
- Relaxation of wartime economic controls

In all this activity labor is playing an important part. Representatives of labor are sitting on many of the private and public plan committees. The American Federation of Labor took cognizance of national planning as an instrumentality at its Boston convention in 1930. It said:

"We believe that what is needed is not a revolutionary program or the rise of many new agencies but overall planning based upon knowledge of significant trends so that existing agencies may function effectively and cooperate in carrying through a program for human progress."

WHEN THE WAR JOBS END

Isador Lubin, Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, came forward the other day with a valuable suggestion. Twenty or twenty-five million people are or soon will be working in war industries. With the end of hostilities, do what we will, a large part of them will be unemployed at least temporarily. Mr. Lubin suggests that a special "defense dismissal fund" ought to be set up to help these people. The employer should add a fixed percentage, say, 5 per cent of pay roll to his existing unemployment-insurance taxation. The money should be paid into the federal social security system and administered by the government. The employee could also contribute if he wished, and get correspondingly larger aid. A man who worked for two years at \$30 a week, under a 5 per cent tax, would get \$150, equivalent to five weeks' salary. If he made a similar contribution himself, he would get ten weeks'. Nobody wants to go back to apple selling and Hoovervilles when this war is over; but that is what will happen unless we have sufficient brains and energy to adopt, as a very minimum, Mr. Lubin's proposal.—*The New Republic*.

TVA LABOR RELATIONS

Celebrated on Radio

LABOR for Victory program:

Cast: David Lilienthal, Chairman, Board of Directors, TVA; Samuel Roper, Chairman, Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council; Phil Pearl, Labor Relations Representative, A. F. of L.

PEARL: This is a success story, the kind of story that has made America great. It's about the TVA, an agency that took a vast, impoverished area in the valley of the Tennessee River and gave it power—power to uplift the living conditions of millions of people and power to help America to win a desperate war for survival. To tell you this story, we bring to the microphone the two men who, with the support and inspiration of President Roosevelt and Senator George W. Norris, have helped build the TVA into a giant force for the preservation of our American way of life. These men are David Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Mr. Samuel Roper, head of the council of 15 A. F. of L. unions which represent the project's huge labor force.

Suppose you start us off, Mr. Lilienthal, by telling us something of the nature, size and scope of the TVA.

LILIENTHAL: The TVA is a corporation—not a private corporation run for the profit of a few individuals, but a public corporation, operated by Uncle Sam. Each one of America's 130,000,000 citizens is a stockholder and owns an equal share in the TVA corporation. The TVA operates in the South, in an area the size of Great Britain, including parts of seven states in the valley of the Tennessee River, with a population of about 8,000,000. The people of the United States have invested about three-quarters of a billion dollars in the TVA, and this investment is now paying real dividends—dividends in cash at the rate of more than a million dollars profit a month, which goes into the public treasury; dividends in the health and prosperity of millions of farmers and workers; dividends in soil conservation, reforestation and development of natural resources; dividends in the production of electric energy from a once idle but dangerous river that is now controlled by dams to turn the wheels of vast industries; and most important of all at this time, dividends in war production which will make victory possible.

HOW TVA PRODUCES FOR WAR

PEARL: Just where and to what extent does the TVA figure in the war production picture, Mr. Lilienthal?

LILIENTHAL: TVA is young and in good health, and long ago enlisted for the war. If it hadn't been for TVA, most of the fighting planes made in America last year could not have been built; the same

Labor for Victory program over Red Network utilizes Roper and Lilienthal

thing is true of a large proportion of the war planes that America has produced this year.

PEARL: That's quite a sweeping statement, Mr. Lilienthal. Suppose you give us some facts and figures to show how that happened.

LILIENTHAL: I shall be glad to, because most people don't know this story and it is quite important that they should. Aluminum, as I'm sure you know, is the chief material in a fighting airplane. Two of the largest aluminum plants in the country are located in the Tennessee Valley and draw their power from TVA dams. These plants have been turning out more than half of the aluminum produced in the entire country. As you know, you can't have aluminum without electric power, vast quantities of electricity. It takes more electric current to make the aluminum that goes into one big bomber than the average family would use in 400 years. Then, too, TVA power produces large quantities of metallic substances, such as electro-manganese and ferro-silicate that go into the making of ships and tanks and planes.

PEARL: When did the TVA start its defense production program, Mr. Lilienthal?

LILIENTHAL: More than a year and a half before Pearl Harbor, when France fell to the nazis. At that time we began urging the construction of new dams to produce more power for aluminum and other war needs. You can't wait till the enemy has hit you to begin building dams



S. E. ROPER

Chairman, Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council.



DAVID LILIENTHAL

Chairman, Board of Directors, TVA.

for power; they can't be built over night. And so when Pearl Harbor came the dams were completed, and we were ready to speed up and increase our production without a moment's delay.

PEARL: The entire nation will appreciate that commendable foresight, Mr. Lilienthal. Now, can you tell us in what other ways the TVA is contributing to the war effort?

LILIENTHAL: The TVA operates large munitions plants. In peacetime we used these factories to produce fertilizer to enrich the farms of the nation. Now they have been converted to war use and are producing material for bombs, incendiaries and smoke screens. TVA supplies power to a new \$100,000,000 Army arsenal, several Army and Navy munitions plants and, of course, a number of Army camps and airfields. Because of wartime restrictions, I can't give any particulars, but you can get some idea of the magnitude of our program when I tell you that TVA alone now produces and uses mostly for the war more than half as much power as the whole country used in World War No. 1.

PEARL: That really is breath-taking, Mr. Lilienthal. Now, in this discussion of TVA, I'm afraid we've gotten away from the Tennessee River itself, which, after all, is the source of all TVA's power. How are you putting the river channel to work to win the war?

LILIENTHAL: Well, the Tennessee River used to be a stream only two feet deep at some times of the year. Now, with these dams regulating the river it's become a deep-channeled, all-year highway, a highway of commerce carrying quantities of vital freight. The river is relieving the hard-pressed railroads and saving rubber our Army needs. Barges loaded

(Continued on page 45)

Only **FEDERAL OWNERSHIP** Can Save Private Industry

Last of a series on the telephone company.

JUST how does the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, as the richest corporation in history, and the operator of a nation-wide private profit monopoly, fit into the American system of free enterprise?

The answer is: It doesn't.

The A. T. & T. is a misfit. The Bell System personifies the negation of free enterprise and private initiative. As has been demonstrated in previous articles, its monopoly position is the product of patent control, unfair business practices, credit control, propaganda, the exercise of its unmatched economic strength and nation-wide political pressure. In short, the Bell System is a unique institution practicing its unique form of monopolistic imperialism under the banner of free enterprise.

What is the remedy? Fortunately, the remedy is simple. It is necessary only to look to the pretensions of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company itself for the formula. Its repetitious, widely-circulated, and persistent propaganda has pointed the way.

For example:

- On August 18, 1924, A. T. & T.'s President Gifford, delivered an address before the Bell System Educational Conference, in which he said:

A. T. & T. hides
behind false concepts of private
initiative. Control rests in
small profit-making crowd,
while popular ownership is
pretended

"We have an institution, an American institution, grown up under American laws, plans and ideals, *which is really publicly owned*, engaged in rendering a public service to the entire country without competition, under public regulation."

- In the Bell System's *News and Views of the Telephone Service* there appeared the following statement in April, 1934: "In one sense, the Bell System is publicly owned, since its stock is owned by nearly 700,000 stockholders in all walks of life, living in every state of the Union."

- On the fiftieth anniversary of the A. T. & T., in 1935, Mr. Gifford said of his mammoth corporation, "It is owned by you and your neighbors in every state in the Union. It belongs to 'Main Street.'"

UNDER TWO FLAGS

The deliberateness of the propaganda policy is illustrated by the exception which Mr. H. Blair-Smith, one-time treasurer of the A. T. & T., took to the draft

of a speech to be delivered by Mr. R. B. Johnson, then treasurer of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, who had submitted his proposed speech for review by Blair-Smith. On May 25, 1928, Blair-Smith wrote Johnson, in part, as follows:

"With reference to your comments . . . on the distribution of the stock of this company, it has been our practice to place emphasis upon the smaller holders, which emphasis could be obtained in this case by stating that 37 per cent of the stockholders own from one to five shares and 80 per cent own from one to 25 shares."

The practice continues. In the most recent annual report of the A. T. & T., a graphic chart points out that 54 per cent of the stockholders own from one to 10 shares.

These few out of a profusion of examples are illustrative of the considered, calculated and continuous efforts of the A. T. & T. hierarchy to foster in the American people the belief that the Bell System is a publicly-owned utility. As it exists in the Bell System, however, public ownership is even less than form without substance. Even the shadow is fraudulent.

Yet, so long as this counterfeit fantasy might be made to appear real, the numerous privileges inherent in a national monopoly might reasonably be retained. The extreme absurdity of A. T. & T.'s position is reflected in the professions of its "publicly-owned" character by its own mouthpieces, while behind the scenes the company has attacked and endeavored to discredit utilities which are in truth publicly owned.

LET TRUTH REPLACE FICTION

Such conduct has meaning far more fundamental than the serious misrepresentation involved. The conduct indicates a recognition on the part of the A. T. & T. officials of the social desirability of the public ownership of the telephone monopoly.

Actual public ownership of the telephone monopoly is the obvious and imperative remedy for the abuses which naturally characterize so powerful an institution operating a nation-wide monopoly for profit.

While the A. T. & T. spokesmen are themselves among the best witnesses of the desirability of this remedy, well-founded objections to the reliability of their testimony might be raised. It is conceded in advance, therefore, that public ownership should not be undertaken solely on their representations. In this respect, however, ordinary common sense and the long experience of mankind are in complete accord. Logically and irresistibly, common sense leads to the conclusion that, in the public interest and consistent with the American way of life, the telephone monopoly should be transformed into a truly and factually owned public utility.

It is unfortunate that so many individuals, including a great number of intelligent ones, are the unwitting but habitual victims of common, skillfully-used slogans and catch-phrases. However unfortunate, conditions being what they are, it is an



—Photo by Office of War Information.

Self-respecting men at work in wartime—in an economy of abundance which private monopoly does not control.

anticipated that the recommendation for public ownership of the telephone monopoly will impress some people as being "communistic," "socialistic" or at least "radical." The extent to which such people have been indoctrinated by propaganda is evidenced by the fact that this urging of public ownership can be sincerely interpreted by them as a scandalous, almost sacrilegious, attack on the system of private property.

But an attack on religion itself leaves them cold; while an attack on government may move them to enthusiastic applause.

A CAMEL IN THE TENT

Theirs is an unhappy error. The enemies of the income tax succeeded in branding it as communistic and thereby delayed its acceptance. Even utility regulation was originally called socialistic. But public ownership of the telephone monopoly would involve nothing that could properly be labeled communistic, socialistic or radical. It would constitute no attack on the system of private property, nor even the infringement of a single property right.

On the contrary, public ownership in the instant case would conform to the time-honored and basic doctrine of capitalism. It is the specific medicine of the conservatives for the particular problem. The real champions of the profit motive as an instrument to promote human freedom and dignity through private enterprise have constantly and emphatically insisted that the incentive of profit cannot be relied upon for socially desirable results, *except under the discipline of competition*. They have tirelessly warned that without competition, the profit-makers become profiteers. It is the experience of mankind that when the profit motive is permitted to act without restraint in monopolistic fields, the monopolists tend to charge exorbitant profits, to underpay their workers, and are reluctant to introduce more efficient means of production.

Only the uninformed and the right-wing extremists, the "materialists," believe that the profit motive is, or should be, the exclusive standard of social ethics. These are the unrealistic theorists who willfully or otherwise play into the hands of economic and political dictatorship.

One of the chief virtues of the proposed action is that it would strengthen the system of private property. And the need for increased strength is pronounced. For it is private-profit monopoly on a national scale which is, and has been, the gravest threat to private property.

It is not only a threat. Like the hidden growth of cancer, each day the monopoly's parasitical activities draw upon the property of all, weakening those on whom it feeds while it becomes stronger to continue tomorrow and the next day the endless process of satisfying its enormous and unlimited appetite.

Even able leaders of business and industry, engaged in bona fide competitive fields, fail to appreciate the elementary incongruity of their dependence upon a profit monopoly whose interests are frequently and of necessity opposed to theirs. Because of that failure they often become



—Photo by Federal Works Agency.

Broken men on the dole—in an economy of scarcity which private monopoly inevitably produces.

enlisted on that side of a controversy which is opposed not only to the larger common welfare but to their individual best interests as well. Confusion of this sort is of priceless value to the monopolists. The doctrine "divide and conquer" is equally useful to the monopolists against the public as it has been against the lesser enemies of monopoly.

"NOBODY OWNS ANYTHING"

There is no need for the issues to become thus confused. They are not confused to the A. T. & T. Its policy-makers know that the A. T. & T. is no bulwark to private property and free enterprise, but the monopoly shrewdly seeks to identify itself with all corporations, including the majority worthy of public confidence. On May 15, 1928, in that heyday period when it was unpatriotic even to consider the foreshadowed depression, there appeared the following item in the Bell System's *Telephone Press Service*:

"In a recent interview, Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, declares that, broadly speaking, nobody owns anything individually in the United States now, but that we have become a nation of partners, joint stockholders, entrusting

our earnings and our future to a new group of experts who have come on the scene during the last few years, namely, the technical managers."

Aside from the fact that the statement is untrue, it is profoundly significant. First, it is a reflection of the distorted values of a monopolist. With respect to his own company, Mr. Gifford's genius as one of the newly-arrived technical managers is displayed by pretending to bridge the arithmetical gap between 600,000 stockholders and the remaining 132,400,000 non-stockholders out of 133,000,000 Americans, with the neat term "broadly speaking." The monopolist seeks to identify the interests of monopoly with the national interest. But, it should be remembered, the monopolist still does not confuse himself.

In the second place, is it consistent with American ideals that we should give our future, presumably including our property, into the hands of some "experts" over whom we have no control? If the A. T. & T. were assumed to be typical, we should find ourselves irrevocably entrapped. For even if the stock of the A. T. & T. were actually and equitably distributed, and even if most of the shares were not owned by a very, very small proportion of all of

those who are stockholders, the concentration of power in the A. T. & T. is so great as to have prevented the nominee of its largest single stockholder from being "elected" to the board of directors. The owners of the A. T. & T. are its stockholders. But these stockholders control neither the parent holding company nor the several operating companies which comprise the Bell System, nor the 200-odd vassal corporations of the A. T. & T. empire.

SOME TRUST

Who does control it? As Mr. Gifford has indicated, "a new group of experts, namely, the technical managers." And from whom do the technical managers receive their office? From themselves. The management of the A. T. & T. is a self-perpetuating oligarchy. It reelects itself or fills vacancies through its control of the proxies of its boasted army of stockholders, most of whom in all probability have not been and never will be financially able to send their fellow stockholders even a penny postcard, for to do that only once would consume a substantial fortune. As president of the A. T. & T., Mr. Gifford votes the stock of the operating companies. Such is the power of the new group of experts; and they are responsible only to themselves.

These new technical managers refer to themselves as "trustees" for the benefit of the stockholders, employees and the public. With their uncommon faculty of self-conceit, the managers of the A. T. & T. not only ignore the biblical warning about the dangers of trying to serve two masters, but they assume to serve three masters, each of which has separate and conflicting interests.

Mr. Gifford's own knowledge of the relationship between profit and competition on the one hand, and the conflicting inter-

ests of the different beneficiaries of the trust, on the other, is apparently adequate to appreciate the freakish character of the A. T. & T. position. In a speech delivered to a convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners in 1927, Mr. Gifford quoted Harvard's Professor Cabot as follows:

"The thing is a modern miracle which I can only understand by assuming that the men who conceived, created and have developed the telephone were men of the rare auto-motive type whose driving power came from within, and who, therefore, did not need the external stimulation which competition alone can give."

Notwithstanding Mr. Gifford's quoting of Professor Cabot, it is doubtful whether Mr. Gifford really considers himself a miracle man; and it is evident that he is not unmoved by the profit motive. As for the professor, it may be a kindness to point out that the investigation of the telephone industry was at that time several years in the future (although even then the profits of the monopoly were sufficiently in evidence to embarrass A. T. & T.). That investigation failed to reveal any miracles, but it did show that the A. T. & T. added one more chapter confirming man's tragic experience with monopoly.

It is obvious that the managers of A. T. & T. are trustees in the sense that they administer a Trust, the Telephone Trust. Unfortunately, it appears that the Telephone Trust is beyond the reach of the Anti-Trust Act, which was intended to make such trusts impossible.

But are these trustees our keepers, only in the sense that we must keep them and continue to maintain them in their luxurious privileges? Is this Trust dedicated to the glory, fame, position, prestige and profit of a few?

True, the Bell System is under a legal

obligation to render services at reasonable prices. But, as developed in an earlier article, the legal obstacles thrust in the path, and the limited jurisdictions of the regulatory agencies, plus the convenient corporate and profit mobility of the A. T. & T. and its subsidiaries, hamstringing the operation of the law and leave regulation little more than an empty gesture. In this connection Mr. Page, of the A. T. & T., asserts that the objectives of the regulatory agencies and of the Bell System are the same, and yet that it is no fault of the Bell System that two fairly recent telephone rate cases in New York and Illinois required more than 10 years before they were finally settled. In the meantime, after the lapse of a decade and the expenditure of millions of dollars, changed conditions made the settlement obsolete.

A measure of the practical futility of regulation is available from the fact that ever since 1910 one or another agency of the federal government has had jurisdiction over interstate telephone utilities, and yet a rate base has not yet been determined.

These circumstances should not be interpreted as an adverse reflection on the regulating agencies. The history and experience of attempted regulation may fully justify the commissioners in accepting "negotiated" or agreed rate reductions, rather than their seeking such greater reductions as they believe the facts warrant through the risky legal channels which have so commonly frustrated regulation. Theirs is generally a thankless job, and one too little appreciated by the public. They have no elaborate press service at their command. They are usually underpaid in relation to their competence, and frequently insecure in their posts.

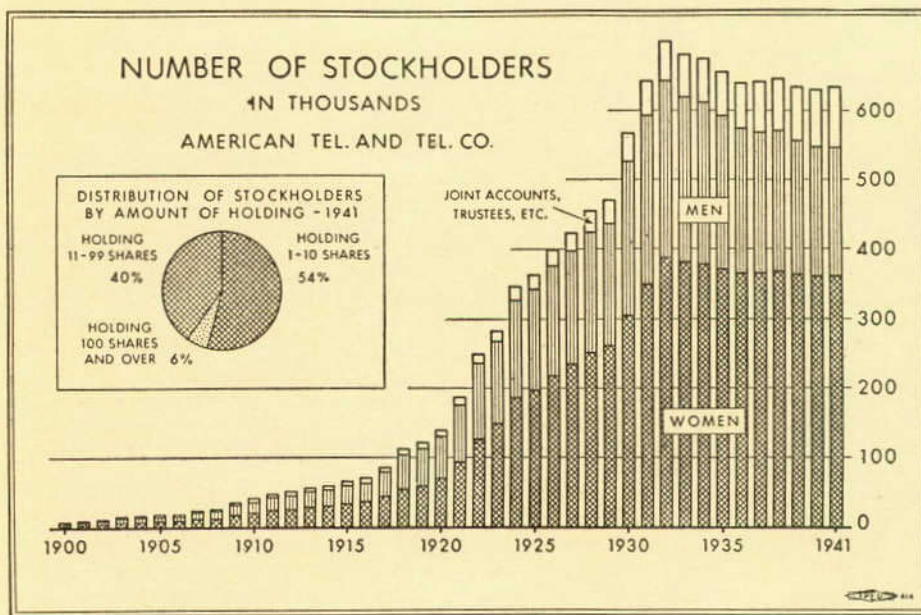
HOW TO WIN THE WAR

As recently as November, 1942, the Federal Communications Commission issued to the A. T. & T. an order to show cause why the commission should not find the rates and charges for services rendered by the Long Lines Department in interstate and foreign commerce unjust and unreasonable. The A. T. & T.'s answer affords an illuminating insight into the philosophy of the trustees. The first part of the company's five-point answer included the following statement:

"A reduction of rates for long distance toll service would stimulate traffic at a time when such stimulation would be contrary to public interest. Any stimulation of traffic resulting from a rate reduction, unless accompanied by corresponding increases in plant, which are now impossible, would result in congestion and delay. This would interfere with successful prosecution of the war."

How simple! The A. T. & T., operating a vitally essential monopoly in time of war, invokes the law of supply and demand to support its rate structure. What an excellent solution for all production problems created by the war! Let the prices of all commodities and services rise to a point where people of inadequate and modest means cannot buy them, and all

(Continued on page 46)



—From A. T. & T. 1941 Report to Stockholders.

Six hundred thousand stockholders, out of 133,000,000 citizens, is not public ownership, as President Gifford asserts. But look deeper. A small group of owner-managers, by use of proxies, are powerful enough to defeat a nominee for the board of directors made by largest individual stockholder. Six per cent of the stockholders holding more than 100 shares, happen to own more shares than all other stockholders combined, but this staggering fact is played down.

Practical Tips on Making INCOME TAX Returns

First of a series of articles prepared in cooperation with U. S. Treasury Department.

INDIVIDUAL members of labor unions, including electrical workers, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers, machinists, boilermakers, aircraft mechanics, shipbuilders, war munition workers, and other skilled and unskilled employees working for wages or salaries, are generally entitled to the same deductions from the gross income reported on their income tax returns (Form 1040) as are allowed to other individuals (not members of a labor union) working for salaries or wages. Some of these allowable deductions are:

DUES AND ASSESSMENTS

1. Labor union dues used by the union to meet strictly labor activities.

2. Labor union assessments to the extent applied by the union to "out-of-work" benefit payments to unemployed members capable of working.

3. Contributions by employees to state unemployment insurance funds which are not generally recoverable at the option of the employee.

4. Fees paid to obtain employment.

5. Expenses paid, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, for medical care of the taxpayer, his wife, or a dependent of the taxpayer, including amounts paid for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or for the purpose of affecting any structure or function of the body, or for accident or health insurance. This deduction for medical expenses is limited to the amount of such expenses as exceed 5 per cent of the net income computed without the benefit of this deduction but not exceeding \$2,500 in case of a married couple or a head of a family; and \$1,250 in case of any other individual.

6. Alimony and separate maintenance payments made in accordance with a court order by the husband to his wife, exclusive of any amounts paid for the support of minor children of the husband.

7. Debts, exclusive of those arising from unpaid wages, salaries, rents and similar items not previously included in income, which become worthless during the year, subject to certain limitations in the case of debts represented by bonds, debentures, notes or certificates, or other evidence of indebtedness, issued by a corporation with interest coupons or in registered form.

8. Contributions made to certain designated classes of organizations, not exceeding 15 per cent of the net income computed without the benefit of this deduction and the deduction for medical expenses. The most common allowable contributions

For first time
millions of wage earners
will pay income taxes this
year

are those made to or for the use of (a) a domestic corporation, trust, community chest, fund, or foundation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and (b) the United States, any State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States, for exclusively public purposes. Gifts to individuals are not deductible.

INTEREST AND TAXES

9. Interest paid on indebtedness of the taxpayer, including tenant-stockholder's proportion of certain interest paid or incurred by a cooperative apartment corporation on its outstanding indebtedness

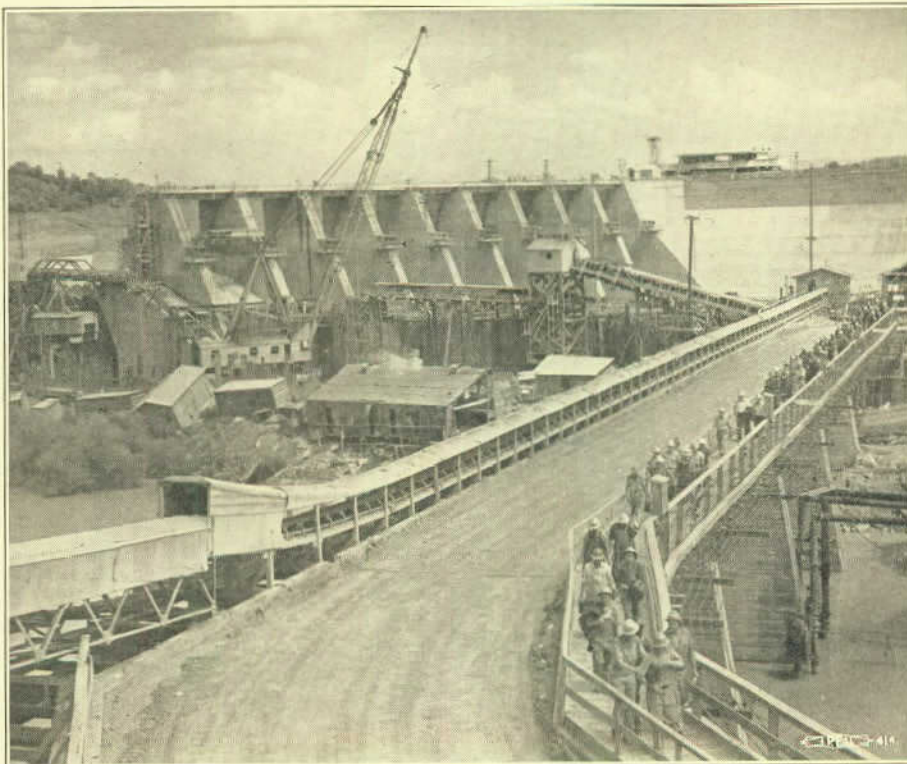
contracted in the acquisition, construction, alteration, rehabilitation, or maintenance of a cooperative apartment building or in the acquisition of the land on which the building is located.

10. Taxes not specifically excluded by statute, imposed by law upon the person claiming the deduction, including:

- (a) Taxes imposed by the United States Government on admissions, club dues, telephone and telegraph services, safe deposit boxes, transportation of persons and property, use of motor vehicle or boat, and documents,
- (b) State income taxes,
- (c) State and local retail sales taxes (including state gasoline taxes) to the extent that they are separately stated and paid by the purchaser,
- (d) Taxes on real property owned by the person claiming the deduction, exclusive of taxes for local benefits such as assessments for street, sidewalk, sewage, and other local improvements which are not allocable to maintenance or interest charges,
- (e) Tenant-shareholder's proportion of certain allowable real estate taxes on a cooperative apartment building and the land on which it is situated, paid or incurred by the cooperative apartment corporation,
- (f) Automobile license tags,
- (g) Automobile property tax imposed upon the owner.

11. Property losses arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty or from theft, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

(Continued on page 47)



—Photo by Office of War Information.

Hundreds of thousands like these pay income taxes for the first time this year.

PLANNING *For* PEACE

In War

By SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE

Salient part of the famous report on "Social Security and Allied Services" issued in London as official document early in December. This report is published in full in the United States by The Macmillan Company, and can be had for only \$1.00.

THERE are some to whom pursuit of security appears to be a wrong aim. They think of security as something inconsistent with initiative, adventure, personal responsibility. That is not a just view of social security as planned in this Report.

The plan is not one for giving to everybody something for nothing and without trouble, or something that will free the recipients for ever thereafter from personal responsibilities. The plan is one to secure income for subsistence on condition of service and contribution and in order to make and keep men fit for service. It cannot be got without thought and effort. It can be carried through, only by a concentrated determination of the British democracy to free itself once for all of the scandal of physical want for which there is no economic or moral justification. When that effort has been made, the plan leaves room and encouragement to all individuals to win for themselves something above the national minimum, to find and to satisfy and to produce the means of satisfying new and higher needs than bare physical needs.

FIVE GIANT EVILS

There are some who will say that pursuit of security as defined in this Report, that is to say income security, is a wholly inadequate aim. Their view is not merely admitted but asserted in the Report itself. The Plan for Social Security is put forward as part of a general program of social policy. It is one part only of an attack upon five giant evils: upon the physical Want with which it is so directly concerned, upon Disease which often causes that Want and brings many other troubles in its train, upon Ignorance which no democracy can afford among its citizens, upon the Squalor which arises mainly through haphazard distribution of industry and population, and upon the Idleness which destroys wealth and corrupts men, whether they are well fed or not, when they are idle. In seeking security not merely against physical want, but against all these evils in all their forms, and in showing that security can be combined with freedom and enterprise and responsibility of the individual for his own life, the British community and

Freedom from want must be won by democracy

those who in other lands have inherited the British tradition have a vital service to render to human progress.

There are others who, not through lack of faith in Britain's ultimate future but as a measure of prudence, will say that, before committing itself to a scheme as large in total expenditure as that outlined in this Report, the nation should wait to see if in fact its resources grow after the war sufficiently to meet the expenditure. This is natural caution. Those who feel it may, nevertheless, support the plan as a method of organization, irrespective of the precise rates of benefit and contribution to be written into it or of the number of years chosen for the transition period, during which contributory pensions will rise to adequacy; that number can be varied and the speed at which expenditures will rise can be increased or decreased. The Plan for Social Security is first and foremost a method of redistributing income, so as to put the first and most urgent needs first, so as to make the best possible use of whatever resources are available. That is worth doing, even if the resources as a whole are insufficient for the standard of life that is desired. But it must be realized that nothing materially below the scales of benefit and pension suggested here can be justified on scientific grounds as adequate for human subsistence. Benefits, allowances or pensions below the proposals of this Report may merely mean that the cost of unemployment or sickness or childhood is being borne, not directly in cash but indirectly, in privation and lowered human efficiency.

PURPOSE OF VICTORY

There are yet others who will say that, however desirable it may appear to reconstruct social insurance or to make other plans for a better world of peace, all such concerns must now be put on one side, so that Britain may concentrate upon the urgent tasks of war. There is no need to spend words today in emphasizing the urgency or the difficulty of the task that faces the British people and their Allies. Only by surviving victoriously in the present struggle can they enable freedom and happiness and kindness to survive in the world. Only by obtaining from every individual citizen his maximum of effort, concentrated upon the purposes of war,



ERNEST BEVIN

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, had a labor department representative on the Beveridge committee of experts.

can they hope for early victory. This does not alter three facts: that the purpose of victory is to live in a better world than the old world; that each individual citizen is more likely to concentrate upon his war effort if he feels that his Government will be ready in time with plans for that better world; that, if these plans are to be ready in time, they must be made now.

CHARTER TO NEW WORLD

Statement of a reconstruction policy by a nation at war is statement of the uses to which that nation means to put victory, when victory is achieved. In a war which many nations must wage together as wholehearted allies, if they are to win victory, such a statement of the uses of victory may be vital. This was recognized by the leaders of the democracies east and west of the Atlantic in putting their

(Continued on page 37)

Beveridge Report Has "AMERICA ON ITS EAR"

"Now, when the war is abolishing landmarks of every kind, is the opportunity for using experience in a clear field, a revolutionary moment in the world's history is a time for revolutions, not for patching."—SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE.

ON THE first day that the Beveridge report was published in England, 70,000 copies were sold in London. The American edition of 50,000 copies published by photograph plates by The Macmillan Company, was exhausted in this country almost immediately and a second edition ordered.

It is expected that the President of the United States will send to the new Congress in January recommendations for a unified social security plan in this country. The President's recommendations, however, are not attendant upon or dependent upon the Beveridge report, which has been in the making for two years. Soon there will be released in this country the report on social security by the National Resources Planning Board which has been in the making for three years.

RADICAL TORIES OF ENGLAND

No foreign document in the history of this country has attracted as much attention as the Beveridge report. It has come to America at a time when reactionaries have been crying, "Down with social reform during the war." England, regarded as a much more conservative country, with a Tory government in power, has brought forward a report that seems at first to be quite extreme in its recommendations. Yet it is regarded in England as saving the system of private initiative.

The report is entitled "Social Insurance and Allied Services." Sir William Beveridge, leading economist, is the sole author of the report, though he had the assistance of a committee drawn from government departments, one of which was the Department of Labor. The departmental representatives aiding the making of this report were as follows:

Mr. R. R. Bannatyne, C. B., Home Office
Mr. P. Y. Blundun, Ministry of Labour and National Service
Miss M. S. Cox, O. B. E., Ministry of Pensions
Sir George Epps, K. B. C., C. B., Government Actuary
Mr. R. Hamilton Farrell, Ministry of Health
Mr. E. Hale, C. B., Treasury
Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, Reconstruction Secretariat
Mr. A. W. McKenzie, Board of Customs and Excise

No foreign document has ever stirred United States citizens to such pitch of enthusiasm as declaration on social security

Sir George Reid, K. B. E., C. B., Assistance Board

Miss M. Ritson, C. B. E., Department of Health for Scotland

Mr. B. K. White, Registry of Friendly Societies and Office of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner

Mr. D. N. Chester, Secretary.

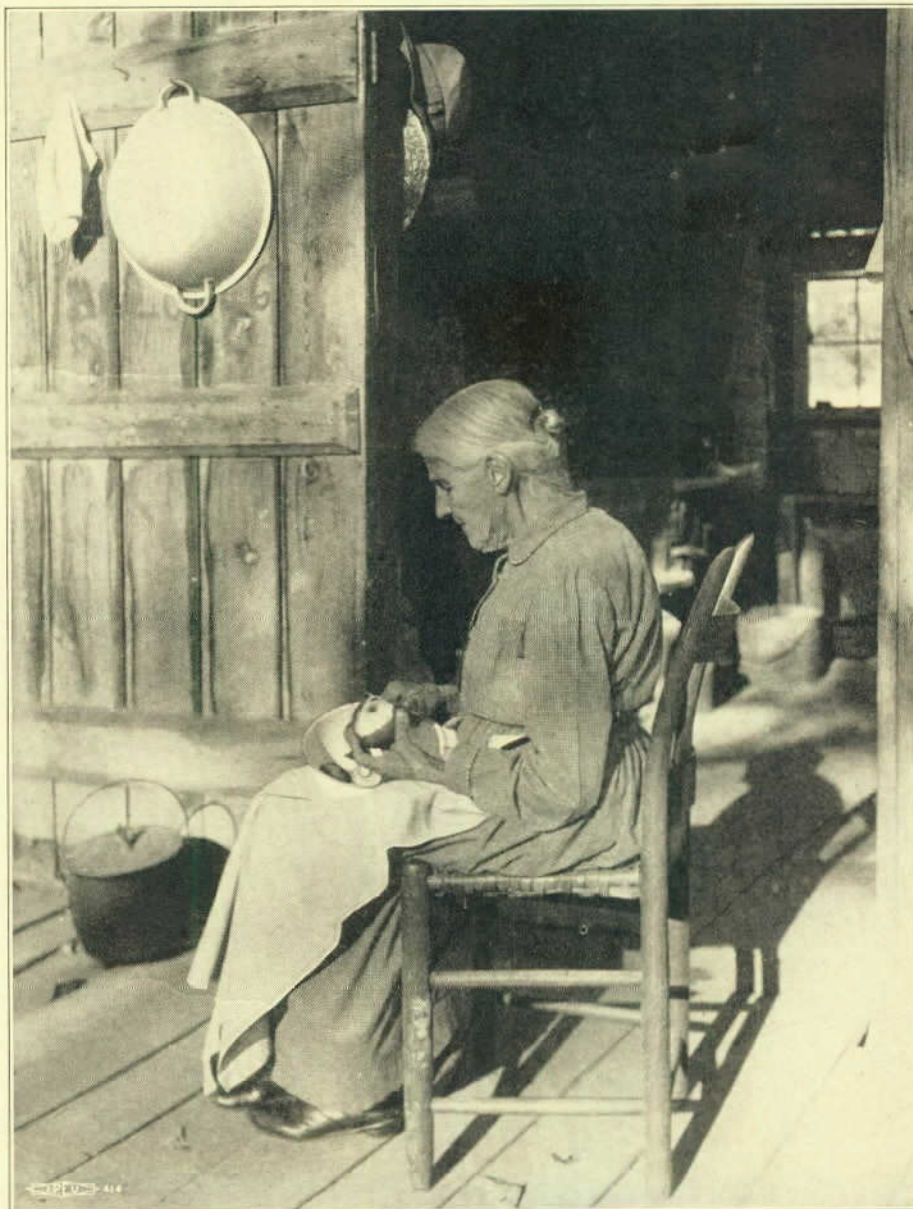
The committee was appointed by Arthur Greenwood as Minister without Portfolio. Arthur Greenwood was secretary of the research and information department of the Trades Union Congress, and Labour Party executive.

PROTECTION, CRADLE TO GRAVE

Here are some of the things that the Beveridge report recommends:

1. Increased social security benefits all along the line.
2. Unification of the widely disparate social security system of Great Britain.
3. Retention of the contributory plan, that is, the principles of social insurance are retained and people pay for what they get. Santa Claus is out the window.
4. Social security must be achieved by cooperation between the state and

(Continued on page 41)



SHE HAS EARNED SECURITY

—Courtesy TVA

Two New, Practical, BOOKS for SHOP USE

"KNOWLEDGE is power!" How often this phrase has been used and when followed has brought its reward in promised power—power to gain ends, power to earn, power to bargain, power to acquire what one wants of life. Along the lines of trade, now more than ever before it is important for workmen to know—to know formulae and calculations and use of tools. In a nation at war, where every second counts, workmen must know and must use their knowledge for our advantage and the destruction of the enemy. All the knowledge and all the skill they can muster is needed to beat the Axis powers. Then in addition to the greater quality and quantity of goods or services that knowledge helps produce and the consequent benefit to our country through the war effort, there is the personal benefit that the student derives from his efforts. Before a man is hired, his employer usually attempts to find out the man's qualifications for the job—if he can do it and how well. The craftsman who can do his job well, is able to compute accurately, use his tools skillfully, and has some ability to read blueprints.

TWO NEW BOOKS

In order to aid workmen to acquire this valuable knowledge of which we speak and to acquire it quickly, the Silver Burdett Publishing Company has issued two excellent books of the looseleaf type which combine text and workbook. One is entitled "Shop Mathematics at Work" and the other "Blueprint Reading at Work." The coauthors of these texts are Paul L.

Silver Burdett
publishes "Shop Mathematics
at Work" and "Blueprint
Reading at Work"

Welton, head of the Department of Mathematics and Science, Jefferson School, Rochester, N. Y., and William W. Rogers, instructor of Related Technical Subjects, Edison Technical and Industrial High School, Rochester, New York.

"Shop Mathematics At Work." The content of this book is based upon the results of three years of research by the authors. The research was conducted with the cooperation of men employed in various industries, teachers of vocational subjects and instructors of mathematics. The authors themselves were able to bring to this work their years of experience in teaching applied mathematics to high school and evening school students.

WRITTEN IN SHOP TALK

A careful selection of material has been made to cover the topics from arithmetic, algebra, geometry and right triangle trigonometry most needed by shopworkers to solve problems involved in modern production methods.

The subject matter is presented in simple, attractive form. Adequate explanation introduces each new concept and the problems have been carefully graded so that the student acquires a comprehensive understanding of each unit.

Each unit is a foundation for the unit to follow—this assures a gradual development of concepts, and guarantees to the student mastery of each new process.

The problems presented in this book are adapted from actual shop situations in a variety of trades, and shop terminology is employed throughout the work.

The text is well illustrated with mechanical drawings which follow standard drawing practice. These drawings enable the student to take dimensions from them.

Research on the subject has proven that workers need more practice in using fractions and decimals in shop situations. Therefore the first two units of the book take up fundamentals and operations of fractions and decimals and apply them to shop problems. Percentage is also reviewed briefly.

Unit III is concerned with measurement, and instruction and practice in the use of measuring tools commonly used in the shop are given.

Units IV, V and VI provide the necessary background for the use of formulae and equations in solving problems, giving practice in exponents and square roots. Geometric formulae are given in Unit VII.

Ratio and proportion are covered in Unit VIII and in Unit IX practice in making geometric constructions is given which enables the student to understand line and angle relationships.

In Unit X an understanding of right triangle trigonometry, sufficient for computing linear and angular measurements that cannot be made directly, is developed, together with its application to common shop problems that require this knowledge.

STUDENT GRADES HIMSELF

A test is provided at the end of each unit to aid the student in mastering the lessons.

"Shop Mathematics at Work" is a valuable work text-book. It is simple, comprehensive, thorough, and would certainly be helpful to any of our members who wish to review mathematics in which they may have grown a little hazy, or for any person who perhaps has not had the opportunity to study or practice mathematics and would like to get a working knowledge of the subject.

Recently we had opportunity to talk with two young men who had been using this textbook and we inquired what they thought of its merits. One was a soldier who was employing the book as a mathematical review, preparatory to his entrance into the officers' candidate school of the U. S. Army Engineers. "Indeed," he said, "I think it's a splendid book. It surely helped me to make the grade for entrance into the O. C. school." The second man was an engineer who had divorced himself from engineering work for some time and who was also using the book as a review previous to reentering his field. "I consider 'Shop Mathematics at Work' a most valuable aid to my review work. I think a workman in almost any trade would benefit by its use," was his comment.



LABOR GOES TO SCHOOL

(Continued on page 56)

First MEMBER to Join WAAC'S Landed

THE widespread progress of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS continues to make its contribution on various lines to the war effort. A popular member of the telephone operators' union in Ohio has just joined the WAAC organization and has been assigned to Signal Corps work. She is Anna Jeanette Rittmaier of Carrollton, a member of Local Union 642. She was formerly an employee of the Ohio Standard Telephone Company, serving 29 communities, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

LOCAL EXPRESSES PRIDE

Miss Myrtle Murphy of Brewster, Ohio, a member of the local union, expresses the sentiments of the local organization in this letter to the JOURNAL:

"We of Local Union No. 642 are scarcely a year old, but we are coming very proudly forward to present to electrical workers, Miss Anna Jeanette Rittmaier, a telephone operator whom we find is the first employee of an independent telephone company to have gone into the services of the WAAC organization. She has graduated from her basic training but is still stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Anna is well liked and efficient. We back home are cheering for her and wishing the very best for her. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Rittmaier of Brewster, Ohio."

KNOWS WHAT "DUTY" MEANS

As everyone knows, the life of a telephone operator is one of considerable devotion to duty. Though the hours may not appear to be rigorous, the work is exacting and telephone operators must be alert, resourceful and intelligent. They serve the public every minute while on duty and they often handle matters of great importance, and sometimes have a chance for vicarious work in times of disaster. The life of a telephone operator, of course, enables her to pass easily from peacetime to war work, where duty is paramount. The spirit of this service is caught very well by third-trick operator Mary Ruof of Local Union 642.

LAMENTS OF A NIGHT TELEPHONE OPERATOR TO HER MORNING RELIEF

*Seven o'clock my work is done,
My coat is on and home I run.
The night is o'er. It's getting day,
It's almost time to hit the hay.
I'll eat a little bite or two,
Then go to bed and dream of you.*

Anna Jeanette Rittmaier, Carrollton, Ohio, assigned to Sig- nal Corps work

*It's four o'clock, I've had my rest.
It's almost time for work, I guess.
It's nine o'clock, I'd better go.
I can't be late. They hate it so.
I'm now at work, well, goodness me!
It's seven o'clock and here you be.*

*The night went fast, oh, blessed God,
The board is yours. It's now your job.
Perhaps, Irene, some day you'll see
Why God has made poor little me.
He thought, some day, perhaps in time
I'd write a poem and make it rhyme.*

The Ohio Standard Telephone Company is one of the large independent telephone companies of the country. It does business in 29 communities surrounding the capital of the state. Local Union 642 of Carrollton was chartered December 2, 1941. The union has a signed agreement with its employers.

WOMEN'S WAR SERVICES

WAAC's

The official title of this women's branch of the United States Army is: Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

On May 14, 1942, the Rogers Bill was passed by the Senate creating the WAAC's and authorizing the recruiting of 25,000 at once. The bill provided for a WAAC maximum strength of 150,000 without amendment. This bill was signed by the President on May 15, 1942.

On November 20, 1942, the second Executive Order of the President was issued, authorizing that recruitment be brought up to its full strength of 150,000.

The head of the WAAC's is Director Oveta Culp Hobby.

WAVES

The official title of this women's branch of the United States Navy is: Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service.

The bill creating the WAVES was signed July 30, 1942 and no limit to the maximum number that may be recruited was set.

The director of the WAVES is Lt. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, former president of Wellesley.



PVT. RITTMAYER

SPARS

The name of the women's branch of the United States Coast Guard was derived from the Latin motto of the Coast Guard, and its translation, "Semper paratus—Always ready."

The SPARS were created by a bill signed November 23, 1942, and their maximum strength was authorized to be 8,000, 4,000 to be recruited in 1943 and 4,000 to be recruited in 1944.

The director of the SPARS is Lt. Commander Dorothy Stratton.

WAFS

The official title of this organization of women is Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron. This group is organized on a non-military basis. Announcement was made concerning it for the first time on September 10, 1942, by the Secretary of War. The pilots are Civil Service employees and must be experienced and with a minimum of 500 flying hours to their credit.

The director of the WAFS is Mrs. Nancy Harkness Love.

There is first the literature of knowledge, and secondly the literature of power. The function of the first is—to teach; the function of the second is—to move; the first is a rudder, the second an oar or a sail. The first speaks to the mere discursive understanding; the second speaks ultimately, it may happen, to the higher understanding or reason, but always through affections of pleasure and sympathy.—Thomas De Quincey.

I would rather be sick than idle.—
Seneca.

Central SELLING Office

For BONDS in West

SAN FRANCISCO is the first American city to work out a systematic plan for buying war bonds regularly at a central office. Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., is the union involved. It is comparatively easy for war plants to authorize 10 per cent deduction from pay for systematic buying of war bonds, but in the building industry where work is varied and irregular, and where the payroll is not on a weekly salary but on an hourly or daily basis, certain obstacles are presented. These obstacles were overcome by setting up a central office in cooperation with the local chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association. This office is called the Electrical War Bond Savings Bureau and has been established at 1434 Howard St. under a joint committee of both organizations. Representing the contractors are C. B. Kenney, chairman, and Clyde L. Chamblin, secretary. The union is represented by William Gimmel and Michael Lynch. In order that the central office should run smoothly, the Treasury Department authorized Robert P. Etienne to cooperate with the bureau. Mr. Etienne feels that the bureau may become a pattern for the building trades all over the United States.

Local Union 6, San Francisco, makes buying easy for large membership

The United States Treasury Department is so pleased with the plan that it has sent out the following release giving it their approval:

U. S. TREASURY PRESENTS BOUQUET

"Teamwork will win the war! Especially teamwork of the brand displayed in San Francisco by the Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of L. Here is Americanism in action—workingmen spending their own dollars to establish a plan to enable them to buy War Bonds and Stamps regularly and systematically on payroll savings plans.

"Since the inception of the War Bond program the problem of payroll savings plans for workingmen employed by several different companies a year has remained unsolved. All over the United States thousands of electricians, carpenters, plumbers, etc., men who may work for several different contractors or com-

panies for indefinite periods of time throughout a calendar year could not effectively participate in payroll savings War Bond buying—that is, until San Francisco electrical workers and contractors came up with this workable solution.

EACH WORKER HAS ACCOUNT

"John Nunan, president, and Charles Foehn, business manager, of Local No. 6, sat down with George Abbett, president of the Electrical Contractors Association, and Treasury Department representatives. Result—a central office was established and separate accounts were set up for each individual worker. The contractor employing electricians sends the deductions authorized by each individual to the central office. When the money credited to an individual account reaches the purchase price of a War Bond, the central bureau, acting on the individual's written instructions, directs the bank holding the funds in a trust account to mail the bond to the worker. It's a practical set-up and it's working smoothly. The cost of maintaining the office is paid for half by the Electrical Contractors Association and half by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union Local No. 6—in other words, the men themselves are paying for the privilege of buying War Bonds!

"An advisory board of four trustees handles the policies of the central office. Two union leaders, William Gimmel and Michael Lynch, and two outstanding electrical contractors, Clyde Chamblin and Carl B. Kenney, comprise the board.

"This excellent example of Americanism in action may well be the solution to thousands of local problems involving similar situations," declared James G. Smyth, state administrator, Treasury Department, War Savings Staff. "The members of these participating electrical groups are to be congratulated on the establishment of this plan, the details of which we are forwarding to Washington. We hope that the essentials of this plan will be adopted nationally," he said."

DEDUCTIONS PLEDGED INDIVIDUALLY

Under the plan the contractors and the union have distributed to electrical workers a card upon which they can pledge deductions from their pay and authorize the bureau to collect for their account. The employer then fills out a weekly report sheet listing the employees, their Social Security numbers, their wages and the deductions, and sends a check for the total deductions to be credited to the bond account of each employee. The bureau allows the account to accumulate to the credit of each man until sufficient is held to purchase a bond. Bonds are usually purchased each month.

The office is adequately staffed. No money is handled by the joint committee. All deductions are paid by check to the bureau, banked, and bonds purchased by check countersigned by a member of both union and association. Of course, no fee is charged those who buy bonds.

(Continued on page 41)



CHARLES J. FOEHN, INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER, BUYS A BOND

FIGHT on Paralysis

Indicates AMERICA'S VIGOR

THE President's birthday, January 30, will be celebrated on a nation-wide scale again this year. Despite war and the great drive for defense, these United States will raise funds again to fight infantile paralysis. Basil O'Connor, president, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, has created a labor section at the campaign headquarters, and labor is cooperating, as usual.

President Roosevelt has given his blessing to the drive by saying: "Such a fight is an essential part of the main struggle in which we are engaged—a struggle to make tomorrow's world a better world in which to live. We must see to it that the health of our children is preserved—for tomorrow's America will be as strong as today's children."

CARRY ON THE FIGHT

Pledges of labor support were made in letters sent to the President by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, C.I.O. president. Expressing gratification at labor's 100 per cent support, President Roosevelt has written the two leaders that, engrossed as the nation is in winning the war, no let-up could be permitted in the war against disease.

Mr. O'Connor pointed out that this year, for the first time since the public celebrations of the President's birthdays began 10 years ago, the fund-raising appeal will have a national labor division established directly at its campaign headquarters, 342 Madison Avenue. The labor division will be headed by Mr. Green and Mr. Murray as chairmen, with Emil Rosenberg as executive director.

LABOR'S REGULAR AID

The two labor chieftains pointed out in their letters to the President that their organizations always have contributed generously to the infantile paralysis fight in past years.

Mr. Green wrote President Roosevelt: "It has always been a pleasure for the American Federation of Labor to give its wholehearted support to the nation-wide campaign to fight infantile paralysis. I am sure that the men and women of our affiliated organizations, aware of your personal interest in this fight, will be happy to respond generously to make this year's campaign an outstanding success."

"We realize that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has been carrying on splendid work. In no way must we allow its great efforts to be halted or neglected, especially in time of war."

Mr. Murray, in writing the President, said: "Every January for several years the membership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has responded to

In spite of war,
labor unites with others to protect children, and celebrate President's birthday

the appealing call for support of the battle against infantile paralysis. Our response has been all the more fulsome because the appeal was upon the occasion of your birthday, so that our expressions of loyalty to you were coupled with our response to the cause which is, as you have said, so close to your heart.

"C.I.O. members are men and women with families, and we will not be content until this dread disease, which may strike our loved ones at any moment, is conquered forever. We have rejoiced at every gain which has been made in this long battle, and congratulate you and the National Foundation."

(Continued on page 37)



—Pach Bros. Photo.

HELP ME WIN MY VICTORY!

Employer Tells How Unions Keep Faith

Fifty Million Dollars of Naval Construction Completed in 29 Months

By L. U. Noland, President, Virginia Engineering Company



L. U. NOLAND

Honored guests, fellow workers, ladies and gentlemen:

I say welcome to you all—God bless you, for by your continuity of effort, know-how and technical skill, you have made me one of the happiest men in the world. I know you, too, are happy—so let's all glorify together, for without you we couldn't be here today to celebrate

this award of the much coveted Army and Navy "E."

Let me tell you briefly how we started this project, and a quick journey through its progress, and what we have accomplished.

Your company, and you men, were selected out of many contractors and organizations by a naval board to do this work, on June 29, 1940.

I was in my office on Sunday morning about eleven o'clock, and I remember this day and always will, if I live to be a million. A telephone call came through from Washington and almost verbatim, I quote the conversation. "Admiral Moreell talking, Casey, we want you to proceed with the work at the naval air station immediately—when can you start to construct some barracks and mess halls for sailors?" Feeling pretty good that morning, I stated, "Wednesday morning or three days hence." Admiral Moreell said, "Wednesday! You start to construct those buildings at daylight tomorrow morning."

Well, I broke up several golf games that Sunday and sure enough, by working the balance of that Sunday and Sunday

(Continued on page 41)

MEMBER *Decrees Dinner* *to Celebrate His* **DEATH**

MEN die as they live. Albert E. Cohn, long a member of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, won a solid and lasting place for himself in the hearts of his union comrades. When he came to die, he eschewed the usual solemn rights that go with death and asked that a banquet be given in his honor for his friends and that they might happily come together to observe his passing.

FRIENDSHIPS RECALLED

Brother Cohn knew all the old-time international men. He was a personal friend of Secretary Bugniazet and Chairman Paulsen.

Brother Allen Pultz, recording secretary of Local Union No. 6, of the Pacific Coast, writes movingly of this dinner as follows:

On June 22, 1941, Brother Albert E. Cohn peacefully put down life's burden. Al, as he was affectionately known to his associates and his many friends in and out of the I. B. E. W., realizing that men go to their rewards, and believing in giving flowers to his friends while they lived,

Admirable

Albert E. Cohn wanted his friends to remember him happily. Leaves unfilled vacancy in San Francisco

before he died instructed his life-long friend, Brother Louis Junker, to round up some of his old friends, park their "Saint Bernards" under the old festive board, and make merry.

FIFTY GATHERED IN MEMORY

Brother Junker, in his efficient way, in carrying out this request, secured the little restaurant in the Latin quarter of San Francisco, where Al used to like to eat, and some 50 of his friends got together and paid tribute to his memory.

There was a white carnation for each guest as he arrived. Each guest also received a picture of this informal get-together to cherish as the years go by. Among those who attended were seven past presidents of Local Union No. 6. Brothers Joe DeVeckman, George Fisk,

Bill Urmy, Charles Terrill, Henry Schomaker, Charles West and Fred Desmond; our present chairman, J. J. Nunan; the officers of Local Union No. 6; Business Manager Jack Crown, of Local Union No. 617, San Mateo; Business Manager Rockwell of Local Union No. 595, Oakland; International Vice President J. Scott Milne, International Representative Amos Feely, city officials and representatives of the Electrical Contractors Association were there.

FORTY-THREE YEARS A MEMBER

Business Manager Foehn, of Local Union No. 6, acted as toastmaster and handled it as Al would have wanted it. There were no formalities; everyone just let their hair down and did or said whatever they wished. Many were the stories as they reminisced about their experiences with Al Cohn, the inspector.

I deem it a privilege to have been one of those present to honor Al Cohn, who watched the I. B. E. W. down through the years go quietly, efficiently from a few thousand members when he was initiated in 1898 to over 300,000 members in over a thousand local unions in the United States, Canada, the Canal Zone, Alaska and Hawaii, when he died in 1941.

AN HONEST GENTLEMAN

Al's philosophy of life was that 60 minutes make one hour, 16 ounces a pound and 100 cents a dollar. When he would lie down at night he went to sleep, his conscience unhaunted by faces he had caused pain. He was deaf to the jingle of

(Continued on page 56)



THEY REMEMBER A DEPARTED MEMBER WITH HAPPINESS

Seabees Put On Equal STATUS for WAR

Minutes of regular quarterly meeting (December, 1942) of the International Executive Council, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

THE regular December quarterly meeting of the International Executive Council convened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200-15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The meeting was presided over by Chairman C. M. Paulsen. Members present:

C. M. Paulsen, C. F. Preller, Charles Foehn, F. L. Kelley, William G. Shord, D. A. Manning, J. L. McBride, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

The minutes of the September 1942 council meeting were read, and on motion which was carried, were approved as recorded.

The chairman appointed J. L. McBride and William G. Shord as auditing committee, to examine the I. B. E. W. audit for the third quarter of 1942, as made by the firm of Wayne Kendrick & Co., certified public accountants employed by the executive council, and to report their findings to the council before adjournment.

PENSION LIST

Pension applications of the following were presented:

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Foster, Charles S.	266
I. O. Jann, Theodore L.	134
I. O. Kronberger, Joseph P.	3
I. O. Latham, Levi B.	333
I. O. Nickel, C. O.	569
I. O. Pershell, Michael	134
I. O. Spence, Edgar T.	202
I. O. Yost, Victor A.	501
I. O. Wameling, Herman	181

L. U. No.

1	Morrison, H. J.
1	Phillips, Eugene
2	Fogg, Charles Edgar
3	Elias, Bernard
3	Kibby, Frank
3	McCoy, Clayton O.
3	Sauerbrey, Victor
8	McCullach, Christian H.
9	Gallant, George H.
9	Messenie, Paul A.
11	Culbertson, C. F.
11	O'Brien, John Joseph
28	Schmidt, George J.
32	Slattery, Walter D.
101	Sharp, Charles B.
103	Cram, Everett L.
103	Shea, Daniel T.
130	Cahill, Jeremiah J.
134	Finan, Michael J.
134	Ginnan, Wm. J.
176	Sorenson, Tinus
202	Shellinger, E. S.
275	Plunket, Edward F.

International Executive Council of I. B. E. W. gives benefit of military standing under BROTHERHOOD law to construction men

L. U. No.

333	Berry, Eugene E.
631	Thompson, Frank H.
632	Smith, Charles E.
664	Eamotte, Thomas A.
685	Thomas, W. E.
784	Gerrard, Bert F.
857	Curry, George M.
1245	Hebrard, William J.

It was found upon examination that the above applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and that the official record of each applicant met the requirements of the constitution as to pension age and continuous standing; therefore, upon motion which was carried, the council approved these applications and ordered that the applicants' names be placed upon the pension roll; the pension payments to begin when the applicant has filled out and filed with the International Secretary the special withdrawal card which is to be sent him by the International Secretary.

It was found, upon examination of available records presented by Louis H. Montague, of L. U. No. 103, that from the information he had furnished the organization he had not attained the age necessary for having his name placed on the pension roll; therefore, on motion which was carried, his application for pension was denied.

SEABEES' STATUS RECOGNIZED

International President Brown and International Secretary Bugniatet appeared before the council in the interest of those beneficial members of the BROTHERHOOD who were inducted into service by the federal government to do electrical work for the U. S. Navy in the construction branch, and who are known as "Seabees," and whose military status, as defined by the referendum which set up the BROTHERHOOD Military Service Card, was not clearly set out. The executive council examined all evidence presented by the International Officers, and decided, upon motion which was carried, that the beneficial members of the BROTHERHOOD who join the "Seabees," are to be given the benefit of a military standing in the BROTHERHOOD in accordance with our law governing military service, if they make application according to the provisions of the constitution.

The following committee appeared before the council: L. F. Anderson, business



D. A. MANNING
Secretary, I. E. C.

manager, L. U. No. B-354; H. H. Stewart, chairman executive board, L. U. No. B-667; L. L. Hodges, secretary, L. U. No. B-667; G. J. Dean, president, L. U. No. B-667; Joseph Nichols, business manager, L. U. No. B-57, and W. E. King, business manager, L. U. No. B-1097, to protest the action taken by International President Brown when the jurisdiction of the Eighth I. V. P. District was returned to, and placed in the hands of Harry Bell, the regularly elected I. V. P. of the Eighth District. Vice President Bell was present in defense of his activities in the Eighth District. The letter referred to was as follows:

August 26, 1942.

Mr J. Scott Milne
910 Central Tower
San Francisco Calif.

Dear Milne:

Under date of July 31, I wrote you instructing you to proceed with organization work on the entire properties of the Public Service Company of Colorado. As a result of my letter of July 31 to you unforeseen developments arose which caused complications to arise—as were indicated in your telephone conversation with a representative of this office.

I have been advised of the conversation that took place between you and a representative of this office, and I have arrived at the conclusion that, regardless of how we proceed further with organization of the employees of the Public Service Company of Colorado, certain complications will arise and will have to be met sooner or later. Therefore, I feel that the best course to pursue is for the work of organizing the employees of the Public Service Company of Colorado in the districts which have not previously been organized by you—to proceed under the supervision of Vice President Bell.

I reached this conclusion after consideration of many factors and especially the fact that Vice President Bell was duly elected at the last convention of our Brotherhood as vice president over the Eighth District. I feel, therefore, that he should be given every pos-

(Continued on page 49)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLII

Washington, D. C., January, 1943

No. 1

Year of Destiny The year of 1943 may go down in history as the year of the big push. The Army has been assembled, the Navy has been augmented, materials and sinews of war have been gathered, positions have been assumed and all is ready for the great drive to break the Axis powers.

This is the year also for redoubled civilian efforts. More bonds should be purchased. More scrupulous observation of ration regulations, rubber conservation and all other matters in which the common citizen is engaged should be the order of the day. No sacrifice should be too great in 1943. Americans see the picture clearly, the issue is drawn more dramatically than at any other time in history, the preservation of all America has stood for in the 200 years is at stake, and the nation can and should go forward happily in the full knowledge that it will win in 1943.

Reform in Wartime One of the trick phrases developed by the Bourbons in Congress in an effort to disguise the attack upon labor is "there shall be no social reform in wartime." This trick phrase has been dressed up in a number of guises but is being made to serve all purposes for the clandestine assault upon everything that has been won by common people since 1932. How hypocritical this phrase is can be easily determined by little thought. In a world changing as rapidly as the present world no government agency, no private institution, no custom or tradition stands still. Everything is in flux. Therefore, every agency, every custom and every tradition either recedes or goes forward, and when our good friends, the Bourbons in Congress, say there shall be no social reform in wartime, they are really saying there shall be decay and retrogression for every institution. They also are saying that social reform will be succeeded by new policies which are the opposite. They are making their reforms. There has been a constant veiled attack upon social security, upon minimum wage and hour regulations, upon union shops, upon collective bargaining, upon labor friends in government, upon budgets for established agencies and upon the war effort. The old open shop policies of 1920 are in ascendance. The clock has been turned

backward, and there is every indication that the United States, if it wins the war, will lose the peace.

This assault upon so-called social reform is cunningly devised, backed by widespread publicity which confuses and retards the war effort. The United States is in a bad way.

But, of course, there is hope. There are level heads among business men. It is said that many of the Republican leaders are refusing to fall for the carefully-baited hook of the Bourbons, and the heart of the people is sound. When the people wake up to what is going on, some unholy political throats are going to be cut.

A Great Teacher Speaks Monsignor John A. Ryan, devout Catholic leader who is known to millions as Father Ryan, has uttered many words of truth but he has never uttered more truth than when he said in Cleveland toward the end of the year that the "authentic Bourbons of our time have learned nothing and forgotten nothing." He said labor "may lose all the advantages that it has obtained since June, 1933," and continued:

"This will undoubtedly happen if it can be brought about by the dominant economic groups and their associates and satellites. That such is their deliberate desire and design is clearly indicated by certain significant events: The declarations of the National Association of Manufacturers, the attitudes and utterances of the majority of the metropolitan newspapers, the pronouncements and performances of the most powerful of the farm organizations and the reactionary attitude of the majority of the recently elected Congress.

"These persons and institutions are the authentic Bourbons of our time. They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. * * *

"If the Republicans elect their candidate for the Presidency in 1944 and if they are able, with the assistance of Democratic reactionaries, to control both houses of Congress, the status and influence of organized labor, and therefore the whole body of wage earners, will undergo a disastrous decline."

New Source of Manpower It is to be hoped that a saner attitude toward the problem of manpower will show itself in 1943. This JOURNAL has repeatedly pointed out that the question of labor shortage, manpower utilization and the question of transfer of workers have all been beclouded by politics—not politics in the ordinary sense of political parties, but politics in the sense of struggle for power by bureaucrats, the Army and other groups. The cry of threatened labor shortage has been on the lips of some government statisticians for more than a year. As a matter of fact, up to date there has been nothing but local labor shortages. There has been adequate manpower to do the job there is to be done. Now it looks

as if the peak of construction has been reached, which will release hundreds of thousands of skilled workers for other war jobs. The authoritative report of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, called "Construction Outlook for 1943," is illuminating. This research agency has been making forecasts in the building construction field for more than a quarter of a century, and is looked upon as authoritative. "The figures show," according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, "for 1943 a 50 per cent decline in the total value of building contracts; a 47 per cent decline in heavy engineering contracts (public works and public utilities combined); a decline of 49 per cent in total construction expenditures." If one places the total manpower in the building construction field at 1,500,000, it appears that 750,000 skilled workers will be released early in 1943 to aid in other phases of war production.

Moreover, according to the Dodge report, the War Production Board has radically revamped its controls over construction, production, and materials. These new controls will limit the creation of new facilities of all kinds by strict tests. Extra efforts will be made to utilize existing factories instead of building new ones.

As this JOURNAL has pointed out before, the handling of manpower in this situation is a matter for wise administration, not for political wire-pulling. If wise management methods are followed, America will come through without a shortage.

Skill in Industry The war has focused attention on the need and extent of skill in production activities.

We have always believed that the amount of skill needed even in mechanized industry, is greatly underestimated. We have taken the position, too, that American industry operates on a great groundwork of skilled workers who should be better respected and better paid than they are. We believe that this position has been strengthened in this emergency by calling attention to the need for skilled men and women. More light on the question of skill is thrown by Psychologist Dr. Emily T. Burr of New York City's Vocational Adjustment Bureau. Dr. Burr finds, in her study of sub-normal people, that they are ill fitted to man machines in industry. The age of a moron is eight to 12, and it takes morons two years to learn a machine operation that an average worker can learn in a few weeks. Hurrah! we are not a nation of morons!

Into Heart of the Boche Two antique French bayonets were quietly deposited in a truck used for the salvage drive in a small Maryland community.

These beautiful, lethal weapons, made of fine steel, were dated in a flowing inscription, 1874 and 1876. These dates relate them to the bitter period immediately following the Franco-Prussian War—a war

that ended with France prostrate under the heel of Germany.

The bayonets were probably family heirlooms. They were in fine condition, complete with scabbards. A collector would have paid for them much more than they were worth as scrap steel. Some people who saw them said, "Why did not the owner sell them and invest or donate the money to the war effort?" Others said, "These are too valuable to be melted down."

But the anonymous donor, it is surmised, a person of French ancestry, had killing rage in his heart. His intention was plain. These cherished mementoes were to go into modern weapons of war and their cold steel was to be turned against the Germany of Hitler. His intentions were carried out. As devastated, dishonored France struggled to rise again, he sent these symbolic bayonets into the heart of the Boche.

Some Americans believe that we can win a war without sacrifices.

The Frenchman knows now that no price is too great to pay for freedom.

We Buy Bonds We, the people, have made a great investment in our own country. According to an official of the U. S. Treasury, the victory fund drive begun in December was oversubscribed, in a few days. The original goal was nine billion dollars, and the goal was raised to 11 billion when the over-subscription took place. The American people are not dim wits. They understand that their country must go on functioning as a nation if any of their own property, hopes, and aspirations continue to endure. The greatest previous loan made by the American people to its government was in 1918 when nearly seven billion dollars was reached in three weeks. In view of the fact that the 1942 victory fund drive came at the end of the first year of war, following the generous bond subscriptions made by individual citizens, indicates how profoundly the American people have moved in this collective effort. The heart of the American people is sound. It is for winning this war, and any strictures to the contrary are false.

Peace Time Casualties Government figures report casualties to the United States armed forces from Pearl Harbor to December 6, 1942, as 8,192 dead, 6,335 wounded and 43,780 missing, prisoners or interned—a total of 58,307. The National Safety Council states that casualties to American workers through accidents in the same period have been 46,500 dead and 4,000,000 wounded.

"Casualties on the battlefield are a necessary sacrifice to perpetuate our freedom," said Ned H. Dearborn, executive vice president of the council. "Casualties on the homefront, through accidents, are preventable and hinder the efforts of our fighting men by sabotaging the production of the weapons and material of war."



Woman's Work

—LFEU— 414



HOMEMAKER PLAYS VALUABLE PART IN WAR ECONOMY

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED FORTY-THREE, as you probably realize, is not going to be an easy year for anyone, and the homemaker, particularly if she is a worker in addition, is no exception. However, we can keep smiling so long as things continue to get tougher and tougher for the Axis boys the way they are doing now.

And the little woman who runs the kitchen will play a big part in keeping the home folks happy if she will exercise common sense, versatility and thrift to make what there is go farther. We have been through shortages before. During the depression—remember—the worst shortage to most workers was a shortage of money and that brought on a shortage of most everything else. We can dust off some of the tricks we used then and put them to good advantage now.

Speaking of the depression will remind you that the more you put in War Bonds now the less you'll have to fear from money shortage in the future.

Swap the rubbers! Children of an entire town swapped rubbers, overshoes and raincoats recently. The outgrown rubberwear was handed down the way a large family does, to the next size smaller children. The Consumer Committee of Cornwall, N. Y., called a school assembly in each of the town's four schools to which each child brought his outgrown rainwear for swapping. This is a good idea, and maybe it can be extended to include other articles of clothing. Possibly, a women's auxiliary could do something in this line.

Don't waste edible fats! Some oils formerly imported now must be replaced from domestic sources, and fats also are needed for war production. Never throw food fats away. If not worth salvaging for your own use, strain and store carefully to turn in at the meat market so that it can be used in war production.

Bacon or sausage grease, meat drippings, suet, chicken fat, can be used in cooking. For example, you could use either bacon or sausage fat in making the crust and the cream sauce for the meat pie illustrated on the opposite page. You'd add flavor to the product, too. Nicely clarified chicken fat is as good as butter for making cakes. "Sweeten" it by adding one-half teaspoon of baking soda to each cupful of fat. When you grease the skillet to fry meat, use a piece of suet cut from the meat itself. If the meat has too much suet on it, cut off some and save it. This may be rendered down by chopping in small pieces, heating in a covered dou-

ble boiler until fat melts out. If there's only a small piece, wrap it and store in the refrigerator. Tomorrow you can use it to fry potatoes, or hamburger. As a general rule, keep beef, pork, chicken, etc., fats separate if you intend to use them in cooking. Each has its own flavor.

Best fats for deep fat frying are the salad oils, soy bean oil in particular. It may be heated to a high temperature without burning, and if properly strained and stored, may be reused a number of times. Strain through several thicknesses of cheesecloth or other clean white cloth each time.

Do you know the "daily eight"—the eight foods everyone should have every day?

1. A pint of milk.
2. A serving of oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit, raw cabbage or salad greens.
3. A serving of green or yellow vegetables.
4. Two or more servings of other vegetables or fruits.
5. A serving of lean meat, poultry, fish or sometimes dried beans, peas, or nuts.
6. An egg a day (or at least three or four a week).
7. Two or more servings of whole grain or enriched cereal products.
8. Butter, margarine and other fats.

In planning meals for the day, plan the day as a whole so that the "daily eight" will be included. For example, for breakfast you may have your orange juice, an egg, and whole-grain or enriched cereal, which could be in the form of toasted bread or the kind of cereal that is served in a bowl.

For lunch you might have green vegetables, either in a salad or cooked, bread and butter, a half pint of milk, and a fruit dessert.

This leaves to be included in the dinner at least one more serving of vegetables or fruits; lean meat, poultry, fish or beans, etc., and a half pint of milk. Of course, you may also have whole grain or enriched bread and butter, and an extra serving of vegetables or salad. The "daily eight" is simply the minimum you must be sure to include for healthful nutrition.

So, if you go out to meals, or if you take a lunch, or pack a lunch for someone, keep the nutrition balance in mind also. Have milk, tomato juice or fruit juice instead of soft drinks. In a packed lunch, a baked cup custard makes a nice dessert, easy to handle, and it supplies part of the day's milk and egg. Try to in-

troduce some vegetables in the sandwich mixtures—for example, hard-boiled egg or fish with finely chopped crisp celery, mixed with salad dressing; grated raw carrot on peanut butter. Use enriched, whole wheat or rye bread, and use butter or fortified margarine. Peanut butter is a good meat substitute, and it may appear in a variety of tasty combinations, with such partners as jam, cream cheese, cole slaw or chopped pickle.

Girls, we are going to have to make those sheets and pillow cases last longer. The Army and Navy need a lot of them, and they will have first preference. Tests show that sheets wear out most quickly where the sleeper's shoulders normally rest. Now, if you will reverse the sheet occasionally, putting the wide hem at the foot of the bed, you will distribute the wear more evenly and make the sheet last longer.

Snags or tears should be mended quickly, and be sure to look around for the cause of the snag. If it is a broken spring or a splinter on the bed rail, mend that up, too.

To extend the life of pillow slips, make underslips for the pillows. These could be made of the good portions of old sheets, if you have them; or use cotton fabrics in a pastel shade. The underslip acts as a buffer to keep the pillow case from rubbing on the harsher ticking fabric. It should be made removable for washing.

Don't ever use a pillow case as a laundry bag if you want the case to give good wear. It will break at the seams.

Because a sheet almost invariably wears out at the center fold while the edges are still in sturdy condition, a full size sheet can be cut down to twin size for considerable further service. Rip the sheet down the center lengthwise. The outside edges will be the new center, and if the selvages are intact you may simply overlap them and stitch down flat. Always make a neat, flat seam that will not be noticeable to the sleeper. Then measure the width, and reduce to the proper size. This will remove a good deal of the most worn portion of the sheet. Hemming the edges doesn't take long if you have a hemmer attachment on your sewing machine.

The price control situation, as this is written, is such a question mark that I don't even dare to speculate about it. However, I would like to mention that a price record booklet, "My Wartime Price Diary," is now available from the League of Women Shoppers, Inc., 1133

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

On the evening of December 10 the auxiliaries' officers for the coming year were duly installed at the auxiliaries' new home at 2316 W. Seventh Street. The outgoing president, Veva Frizelle, could not be present, and Marie Flynn conducted the installation. The officers for 1943 are: President, Gertrude Underwood; first vice president, Phoebe Koeb; second vice president, Mildred Sisson; recording secretary, Iola Waxman; financial secretary, Helen Adrian; patroness, Gertrude Janssen. All officers were present except Gertrude Janssen. After the installation President Underwood extended welcome to Mabel Bailey, president, Elsa Marquette, vice president, and Olga Lundquist of the auxiliary to Local No. 11, also to Mrs. Fred Palmer of San Fernando Valley.

A beautiful corsage was presented to President Underwood by the auxiliary to Local No. 11. Sister Koepke, who had made chrysanthemums of beautiful pastel shades, presented them to the new officers and also to Sister Flynn. Sister Koepke, chairman of the refreshment committee, invited the line-men's unit who had met that evening to join us in refreshment, an invitation which they gladly accepted.

Sister Underwood asked Olga Lundquist to give a report on a meeting of the Women's Ambulance and Defense Corps which she had previously attended. The next meeting of the Women's Ambulance and Defense Corps will be held January 13 in the Labor Temple Annex, from ten to three o'clock. All members of the auxiliaries to Nos. 18 and 11 who can do so are urged to attend. Instructions will be given for making home-made gas-masks, pneumonia jackets, knitted socks and bed-slippers. All are urged to bring old sheets or pillow cases or any scraps that can be used. Those attending this meeting should wear white dresses or smocks.

The Christmas party held by a combination of auxiliaries at the Labor Temple was a success, and enjoyed by the grown-ups about as much as by the children.

The auxiliary to Local No. 18 extends greetings to all its sister auxiliaries and wishes them all a happy and prosperous New Year, with plenty of work!

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN,

3629 Atlantic Street. Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 496, SILVER CITY, N. MEX.

Editor:

On November 10 we completed a year of very profitable activities and plenty of fun.

Due to the tire situation and gas rationing, we celebrated our birthday on September 19 with a chicken dinner at Newell's in Silver City. Our husbands were guests. At this time a patriotic motif was used in the decorations.

Since some of the men have left for other jobs a number of our hard-working members

Broadway, N. Y. It is for distribution especially to unions, consumer groups and similar organizations actively engaged in price checking. If properly filled out, you will be able to check back and see exactly what you paid for a certain article at some previous period.

have left. However, we have been quite fortunate that most of our new members who have joined our ranks are equally hard workers.

During the year we have had a bake sale, raffled a basket of groceries, held a rummage sale, and sold tickets on a benefit picture show. The proceeds from these activities were most encouraging. Our organization has pledged to donate quarterly to the war cause. We have donated to the Red Cross and lately we sent in a check for \$25 to the U. S. O.

Since some of our officers have left a few changes have taken place.

Our officers now are as follows: Mrs. Jake Yates, president; Mrs. Richard Jenks, vice president, succeeding Mrs. Howard Mize, who

now makes her home in Colorado; Mrs. Claude Chapin, secretary; Mrs. Ernie DeCoste, treasurer, succeeding Mrs. George Mayer, who now makes her home in Utah.

Members who have moved but still retain their paid-up membership in this local are Mrs. Eddie Theis and Mrs. George Mayer.

We are looking forward to a most profitable year and would enjoy hearing from former members.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis would like to announce the arrival of Diana Louise on September 22, 1942. Diana Louise has a sister, Kathryn June.

MRS. W. H. LEWIS,
Publicity Chairman.



Courtesy National Association Service.

FOR FLAVOR, KNOW YOUR ONIONS

By SALLY LUNN

Homemakers, here is that dream of a dish you've been looking for. It's new, different and marvelous tasting. No appetite can resist the blending of delightful flavors in this nutritious yet thrifty dish.

Deep Dish Onion and Ham Pie

- 6 Idaho sweet Spanish onions
- 2 c. diced ham (dried beef or lunch meat)
- 2 c. medium white sauce
- 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- ¾ c. grated or shredded nippy cheese
- 1 recipe meat pie crust (below)

Peel and slice onions. Cook in small amount of salted water, in tightly covered pan, until just tender—about 20 minutes. Drain and use juice in making cream sauce or reserve for soup. (If you throw it away, you lose nutritive value and flavor.) Combine cooked onions and diced meat with

cream sauce, Worcestershire and grated cheese. Pour into casserole or deep baking dish and top with meat pie crust, cut in fancy shapes. Bake in hot oven, 425 degrees F., until crust is brown and filling bubbly—about 20 minutes.

Meat and Vegetable Pie Crust

- 1 c. sifted flour
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- Dash nutmeg
- ¼ c. shortening
- 1 egg yolk, beaten
- 1½ tb. water
- 1 tsp. lemon juice

Cut shortening into sifted flour, baking powder and salt. Combine egg yolk, water and lemon juice and add to first mixture to form a soft dough. Knead gently and roll ¼ to ½ inch thick. Cut in desired shapes and bake on top of meat or vegetable pies.



Correspondence

— I P E U — 414



Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association

Editor:

The December 6 meeting of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association was opened by Brother Peal, of the boilermakers, in the Andrew Jackson Hotel, by asking those present to rise and sing the national anthem, which was well done, thanks to Brother Peal.

President Doss then introduced our friend, Luther Lutton, fire commissioner of Nashville, who spoke on the importance of electrical inspection which our proposed bill covers state-wide. He offered his services in support of all good laws.

Next, Superintendent C. A. Moss, of the TVA power plant, and Frank Kerrigan, assistant superintendent (member of 316), were introduced, but declined to speak. Brother Tom Denham, legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor, gave us some good tips on putting our bill across this year and assured us of his assistance.

Labor's good friend and a unionist for over 50 years, Bill Jacobs, director of Social Security office, told the group how he started the first electrical lodge south of the Ohio under the Knights of Labor. He then changed to the railroad brotherhoods and still carries his card. He pointed out forcibly that labor does not support friendly politicians, and therefore politicians who would like to be of service to labor cannot oppose those who fight

us. If labor would take more active non-partisan interest in civic affairs we could accomplish many things and enlighten the general public on some of the real merits of organized labor. Jacobs mentioned some of the many things gained by labor during his administration as labor commissioner, and the co-operation of the state and the TVA at the time of the building of Norris Dam. He said the real difference between man and the jack-ass was his head and so many men never used their heads.

Brother S. E. Bryant, state labor commissioner, reviewed some of the old days when he was a telegrapher and was closely associated with the electricians, mostly linemen. He stated he saw great need for labor to get organized within its ranks and pull together to preserve our gains of the last few years. In explaining the Elliott Bill, he said we should watch this closely because labor had much at stake on this issue. He said it was labor's duty to wake up the legislators while they were home as well as when they were making laws. Workers should attend meetings such as this, as well as their local union meetings, so that they might be informed on what is being done and lend a hand.

Vice President Bennett reviewed and expanded the remarks of the previous speakers and related what a fight labor had after the World War. Labor leaders can see the same fight looming ahead following this one. He reminded the conference that Woodrow Wilson was also a great friend of labor and had

asked the people to give him a Democratic Congress, but they gave him a Republican Congress, labor again proving they do not support their friends in politics. Politicians should be gauged for labor's vote by their records, not their promises.

Leon Medlin, secretary of the S. F. of L., stated he was pleased to see such a good delegation present to hear the remarks of the speakers. He offered the services of his office when needed. The one and only Jimmie Leaha, international representative of the Machinists' Union, who works so well for the men on the TVA as well as the other machinists of the valley, stated that he thought this was to be an electricians' conference but it seemed to be a general welfare meeting for union labor. He said he was enjoying it very much, and if the dinner was going to be as good as the talks he thought he would stay for dinner. Brother J. E. (Shorty) Gatlin, business manager of the carpenters, told a very opportune story which was well received. He remarked that the electricians and the carpenters enjoyed the best of friendships in Nashville, and he was glad of the opportunity to attend this meeting. International Organizer M. J. Gruener was introduced, but declined to make any remarks.

The meeting recessed to have the picture taken, and all returned to the reception room, where everything to whet (or was it wet?) the appetite was on Ray Edenfield, contractor and member of No. 429, who is employing a great many of our members all over the



TENNESSEE STATE ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS GATHERS AT NASHVILLE

United States. A very fine turkey dinner was next in order, and I mean in good order.

The business session was opened about 2:30 p. m., and Secretary Sutton explained the progress of our bill since the last meeting and explained the delay in printing the by-laws.

International Representative Gordon Freeman advised the members on the procedure to follow to get the bill passed, and made a report on the activities of the TVA, including the wage conference high lights which shows definite progress.

International Organizer E. E. McDaniel related some of the sad experiences of the last legislature and mentioned several factors which should prevent a recurrence of them.

State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance McCormick called President Doss by phone and stated he had just got to town and learned of our meeting and was very sorry to have missed it, but hoped we would drop in to see him. The selection of our next meeting place brought on a general discussion, in which Brother Bennett gave the boys some straight talk and advice on conserving the local union funds. However, he stated, the electrician was generally considered a high type unionist and should have a dignified business office and decent meeting hall, also should conduct himself personally so as to reflect credit on his organization. Chattanooga was tentatively selected as the next meeting place in April if conditions permit.

L. U. No. 429 and L. U. No. 316 were given a rising vote of thanks for the hospitalities shown the association at this meeting.

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

Be it resolved:

1. That the International Office should advise all local unions to make it mandatory that all service buttons should be sent to the local union in which the Brother member is located and that the button be presented through the chair at a regular meeting.
2. That a public relations committee be formed in all local unions.
3. That the two important resolutions on page 604 in the December JOURNAL be read and given worthy consideration.
4. That we come down to earth and be content with the eight-hour day, five-day week we fought to get for many years.
5. That all regular members instruct and educate the new members in the principles of REAL UNIONISM that we all cherish.
6. That all UNION MEN continue to cooperate with our government to produce the necessary implements to bring this war to a close.
7. That we pay our taxes promptly and SAVE for any rainy day ahead.
8. That we will sacrifice for our COUNTRY, HOME and FREEDOM.
9. That we will always uphold the CONSTITUTION, honor our FLAG and live for the principles for which they stand.
10. That we will buy all the WAR BONDS we are allowed to buy and our pocketbooks can stand.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick Eich, an officer of our educational committee:

A Happy New Year to all. Not just the happiness of any new year but the happiness of bringing an end to Hitler, Mussolini,

R E A D

New Year's resolutions in reverse,
by L. U. No. 353.

Labor cooperates in war relief
drive, by L. U. No. 130.

Stretching kilowatts in San Diego,
by L. U. No. 465.

Fifteen points for a good workman,
by L. U. No. 316.

War Bond drive at Portsmouth, by
by L. U. No. 732.

Thoughts on rationing, by L. U.
No. 862.

Perspective on peace, by L. U.
No. 3.

For a sane, loyal and patriotic 1943,
by L. U. No. 1.

These letters indicate that our
membership is keyed to a
strenuous New Year.

Hirohito and all others concerned with them in their efforts to enslave the world.

We pray God that 1943 will bring an end to war and a beginning of real peace to the world. A real peace will not mean a return to our former irresponsible way of life. We must maintain the social laws now in effect and add to them so that at the earliest possible moment every person unable to work because of age, illness or lack of work to do, will have means to maintain himself in reasonable manner without dependence on charity either of the public or of relatives who in many cases can ill afford to add to their already heavy burdens.

Whether we like it or not we will not only have to learn the meaning of charity and love of our neighbors but will have to practice them. We will need to broaden our ideas as to who our neighbor is. We must realize that he is the man who lives on the other side of the world as well as the one who lives next door. We must bring to an end efforts to isolate ourselves from the rest of the world. The local union that thought it was sufficient unto itself, and tried to build a fence to keep all others out and learned that it was only keeping itself in, is a thing of the past and so is the nation with like thoughts. We must realize that the welfare not only of the workers in our own country but that of workers all over the world is our welfare. If the man in Europe is enslaved and forced to work for low wages and under bad conditions it will mean that because of his competition our own standard of living will be destroyed.

True, we have a war to win before we can have peace but it is not too early to begin to plan what kind of peace we want so that we do not fall into the same pit we fell into after the last war when we allowed the isolationists to blind us to the facts. As citizens we must do our utmost either in the front ranks or as the men behind the men in front to overcome the efforts of nazism and fascism to enslave the world. As union men we must also fight, without letup, to hold what we have and to obtain what is our just due, from the fascists of big business who not only would prevent our going ahead but would throw us back into oblivion just as Hitler has obliterated labor organizations in his own and the conquered countries.

If we are to judge by the results of the

recent national elections either labor is imbued with the idea that it cannot lose what it has and that it will get what it wants without effort or, because labor has a full belly for the first time in years, it is being lulled to sleep by the propaganda of big business which is fed to us by reactionary newspapers that have their own axes to grind. As an example of the subtle ways by which we are "needled" we mention the following: The newspaper PM, of New York City, in its issue for November 10, 1942, carried an article captioned "National Association of Manufacturers Invade American School System." To quote the opening paragraph, they say: "The doors of the American School System have been opened to the propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers." The rest of the article goes on to the effect that this propaganda will be fed to our children in school through an alliance between teacher organizations and the National Association of Manufacturers.

N.A.M. is bringing this about by promising to cooperate with the teachers in obtaining greater appropriations of money for the schools and better conditions for the teachers by removing business opposition to higher taxes for school purposes. To obtain this cooperation the teachers are to introduce certain subjects as outlined by a "Study Guide" furnished by the N.A.M. YOU MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT this propaganda is to be fed to your children or your neighbor's children at your expense; for part of the propaganda is to the effect that the rich people and big business are even now too heavily taxed and that the tax base must be broadened still more. In plain language this means that the poor and the workers will have to pay the freight.

The reactionaries in Congress that defeated the Anti-Poll Tax bill together with these recently elected are already laying plans for introduction and possible passage of anti-labor legislation, beginning with a subtle scheme to nullify the wage and hour law by claiming that the 40-hour week is interfering with war production, when the truth of the matter is that they want to pave the way for bigger profits both now and after the war by paying single time instead of time and one-half for all over 40 hours of work. Generally, we all know that the hourly wages in war industries are so low that without the extra pay for overtime the workers would be unable to meet the cost of living.

Big business does not seem to be particularly concerned with pressing the war but is deeply concerned with profits to be made now and after the war if we are to judge by what has happened to our synthetic rubber program, aluminum production, use of sponge iron in place of scrap iron in steel production, synthetic manganese production and the bottling up of silver by the Silver bloc to prevent its use, commercially, in place of copper. This last item affects the electrician directly.

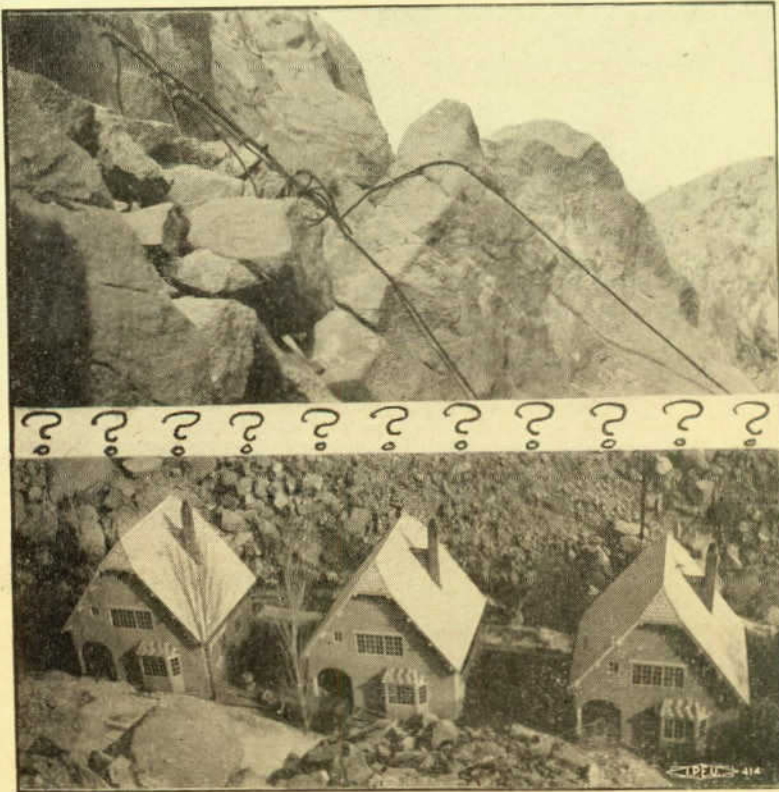
Do not lose sight of the fact that strong efforts will be made to nullify the Wagner Act and the minimum social security legislation we now have, so get busy with your Congressmen and Senators.

Since our last letter (our December letter arrived too late to get in) two labor representatives were appointed as assistants in two divisions of the War Production Board. This concession amounts to very little when we consider the large number of "dollar a year" representatives of big business that dominate this board.

We haven't heard much about Rear Admiral (Shoot the Organizers) Emory S. Land since the House Merchant Marine Committee slapped him down. We haven't heard that he was made a Vice Admiral as some wanted,

"Safety First," or Who Gets the Boulder?

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. 18



Above are two photographs taken at the Adams main power plant, Owens Gorge, near Bishop, Calif.

At this point the gorge is very narrow and deep. The three little "doll houses" are homes of the operators and their families. A few feet to the right of the little house in the right hand corner is the power plant.

About a hundred yards up the steep canyon wall directly above and in the middle point between the houses and the power plant is a boulder which we should say weighs about 100 tons. The only thing that keeps this 100-ton boulder from crashing down upon the homes of the operators or the power plant is that it is kept in place by a one-half-inch steel cable, which the last time we saw it was partly rusted, almost half way through.

One of the operators who had a family said, "Yes, when the rock falls I will lose a good receiving antenna, as it is fastened to the rock."

The great Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles is smart enough to build one of the finest transmission lines in the world from Boulder to Los Angeles, but I guess they can't be bothered with little hazards like this. They leave such things to the safety engineers.

You betcha, we gotta have "SAFETY FIRST."

but neither have we heard of his being fired as lots of us had hoped he would be.

We sincerely hope that the deliberations of the committee attempting to heal the breach between the C. I. O. and the A. F. L. will accomplish their object, as we not only have John L. Lewis to contend with but also another possible "national labor organization" composed of "independent" unions.

We must buy bonds, buy them till it hurts or the Axis will hurt in a much worse way.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

The joint executive boards of Local No. 617 of San Mateo and Local No. 6 of San Francisco, with Business Manager Crown

of No. 617, Business Manager Foehn of No. 6, International Vice President J. Scott Milne and International Representative Rieman, met on October 15 to honor Henry Hook, electrical superintendent for the Western Pipe and Steel Company, whose shipyard in San Mateo County and fitting-out docks in San Francisco County employ over 1,000 of our members.

Henry Hook's personal qualities are characteristic of the main things that make labor unions and our democratic way of life possible. We are exceedingly proud of him, who in his own particular way has added much to the high labor standards of the I. B. E. W.

There was never a time he did not give freely of his counsel and his services, or failed to cooperate with our officers and representatives 100 per cent.

His record is a symbol of the splendid type of personnel identified with the Western Pipe and Steel Company. He is loved and respected by all, so we of the executive boards of Locals Nos. 617 and 6 wish to express our appreciation of his wholehearted cooperation and the efficient, intelligent and patriotic work he is doing in this current emergency.

ALLAN PULTZ,
Secretary, Executive Board.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

We had quite a discussion at our last meeting in regard to the date our Local No. 7 was organized, and the boys had to have a look at our charter, so Brother Swatchak stood on top of a table and chair and was just able to read the date, which was January 19, 1893. This is a charter to be proud of, and we should pay due respect to all our older and charter members who fought hard to give our members the good times we have today. Our president, Arthur Illig, had us stand in silence for one minute in respect to all our departed members, and then Brother Swatchak made a motion we have some kind of a testimonial in honor of our fiftieth anniversary, and we all seconded the motion, so President Illig appointed a committee of four, Brothers Charles Caffrey, Steve Swatchak, Woody Wilson and Maurice Shea to bring in a good report on some small affair that we can have to celebrate the anniversary, and have a full report at our next regular meeting of January 4, 1943.

We are every one buying War Bonds. No one wants any money spent that is not being spent for a good cause and our membership are all going out in full swing and will keep up the good work on War Bonds for the year of 1943. I surely was glad to see in one of the papers that our International Office has bought over \$200,000 worth of War Bonds, but I can gladly say from talking to the members that Local No. 7 has over \$30,000 worth of War Bonds, that is an average of \$200 a member, and still going strong, and going over the top in the year 1943.

We heard sad news at our meeting of one of our young members who had just stepped up the ladder and got himself a job with the inspection department. He made himself well liked and always had many friends and certainly was a good labor man. I know Local No. 7 will be with me in a body to send our very deepest sympathy to the family of our late Brother Charles Shea in their time of bereavement. Our charter will be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to him. Brother Shea was sick for only a couple of days and only a few of the boys had a chance to see him. We will always remember him as we knew him, one regular fellow.

I am late with this writing, waiting for the December issue which has not come yet for I like to read my last issue before I start a new one.

EDWARD A. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

As usual I must begin by offering my apologies for there being no letter from Local No. 18 in the last several issues of the JOURNAL. However, I console myself with the thought that if every correspondent had a letter in every issue there would be room for nothing else.

On the Los Angeles front there is at the moment somewhat of a lull in the perennial battle between the municipally-owned Department of Water and Power and our members who are its employees. Since our successful "work stoppage" of last August, there has been a tendency to rest on our laurels, so to speak, and at the time of writing, there

are no active wage committees. However, this does not mean that we are asleep. Many civil service problems are receiving attention; rules on overtime and other working rules are in process of revision almost constantly and require the closest attention by our office.

As usual at this time of year Los Angeles is having its annual influx of traveling Brothers and as far as possible we are doing our best to see that they go to work on whatever jobs are available. However, not 10 per cent of those who come here bring traveling cards and many do not even have a paid-up receipt.

I feel, too, that I should warn all those who contemplate a trip to the coast that line work is not too plentiful. Public utilities in this area, which normally employ the vast majority of all linemen, are all suffering from a severe shortage of material. As a result they have cut down their crews and those laid off have, to a very large extent, been adequate in numbers to handle all of the extra line work which has come to us as a result of the defense program.

Our new wage scale of \$1.70 for journeymen is becoming more generally prevalent with every day that passes. Only a few jobs now remain at the old scale, and we hope before long to be able to report 100 per cent of our work paying the new scale.

Elsewhere in this issue will doubtless appear the formal report of the recent deaths of no less than six of our members. However, in writing I would also like to express my own personal sense of loss in the passing of such old time members as Ray Marsh, Walter Hall and W. R. McMahan. The loss of such Brothers, whose cards in at least two cases were either over or close to the 40-year mark, is one which the local will continue to feel for some time to come.

As this is being written Christmas has passed and the New Year is fast approaching and will be here and gone before the JOURNAL is published. However, I hope that every member enjoyed his Christmas and I would like to wish each one a happy and prosperous New Year, and to express my thanks to all of those who sent me Christmas cards.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Due to the greater volume of mail handled these days and other delays, our letter for the month of December failed to appear and was therefore pushed ahead a month. However, we'll add a bit of news to the January number and henceforth make an effort to gather our information and submit it sooner.

Reports have it that Charles Cook and Joe Robinson are the latest additions to Uncle Sam's forces, the former in the Army and the latter in the Navy. That Cook boy ought to cash in on his hunting experience and bring back a brace of Japs in place of ducks, in fact, several sets instead of one would be better yet.

At the last meeting the boys all favored a new plan or a revised plan to be used when taking in new members.

Now that we're all called on to do our duty to our country, union labor has not been found wanting. All one needs to do is read through our JOURNAL for evidence of financial backing by the purchase of stamps and bonds, and by actual physical participation, by the long list of the various locals of members enlisting and being drafted for service by Uncle Sam. Wake Island will be long remembered in history for its heroic fight put up not only by the service men but by the mechanics, members of organized labor, who laid aside their tools and shouldered guns and other weapons to ward off a treacherous foe. Need labor offer any

further proof of its loyalty to those cynics and unfair critics in the form of falsehood purveying columnists? No! We're doing more than our share in this war effort. We supply the money, we build the factories, produce the weapons, ships and planes and tanks, and offer our lives.

A signal honor has been bestowed on our business manager, Carl Scholtz. He was offered the position of labor relations executive on the War Manpower Commission. A signal honor because of the fact his recommendation came not only from the membership of the A. F. of L. but also the C. I. O. Imagine that for a testimonial! Backing of that order most assuredly must be deserved. The esteem in which Carl is held by all needs no further comment on our part. It is self-evident. At this writing we're sure Brother Scholtz will not desert us in favor of this offer but will respectfully decline in favor of continuing the work he's been doing for us so well.

This periodical last month gave us quite an account of that "miracle man," Henry J. Kaiser. Here is a man who performed wonders while others merely talked about getting things done. He not only got things done in a fraction of the time usually taken to perform the work by accepted standards, but got them done well. Kaiser does these things, not by the usual methods but by radical changes in methods and procedure,

and above all by harmonious cooperation by his employees. All his employees are 100 per cent organized, which, of course, means good conditions and good pay, all of this conducive to good relations between labor and management. Kaiser also makes great use of suggestions for improvement of facilities and methods by his employees and, as all must know, the man on the job is best able to make these suggestions. Here again is proof that labor loyalty is earned by good management and not by the method of the whip.

Local No. 136 is to be congratulated on the occasion of its removal to its own new home in its very own modern building. Birmingham (the Pittsburgh of the South) is to be commended for having in its midst so progressive and growing an organization. Ownership of its own home makes for progress and stability. Welcome to our midst of home-owners. Local No. 28 has long been a pioneer in this field.

We learn that Bob King—sergeant in Uncle Sam's Army—Slim Mannel and Slats Slater staged a little get-together on the occasion of Bob's leave. The boys had an old timer and it was enjoyed by all present.

Our perennial steward (Lee Long's description) informs us that he has removed to his new address, 1607 St. Paul Street (old address 19 E. Lanvale Street), and greatly desires that his copy of the JOURNAL

Experts

By MAYO BARBOUR, L. U. No. 18

The bumble bee droned in sullen rage—
That's a characteristic of bee-dom—
And beat at the confines of his cage
That denied to him his freedom.

The captor was a scientist,
Aerodynamics his obsession.
"Flight," declared this physicist,
"Can be proved by my profession."

So he weighed the bee with great accuracy,
Error less than one part per million.
And wing beat frequency, recorded he,
And took measurements Bertillon.

Then with slide rule and logarithmic table
And fanatical resolution
He solved this puzzle and at last was able
To offer the world his solution.

"Wing dimensions," he said, "and speed of vibration
And utter lack of streamlining,
Compared to his weight and his malformation
Shows the very worst kind of designing.

"His landing gear will not retract,
His wing surface far too shy.
Therefore my conclusion, supported by fact,
This monstrosity can't possibly fly."

To the poor dumb bee with his stupid mind,
Logarithms and gradients and things
Were a maze of terms quite undefined
For his feeble decipherings.

He didn't know that he couldn't fly
But his ignorance was no fetter,
So he spread his wings and was off to the sky.
He just didn't know any better.

be forwarded to that location. The aforementioned steward is William Ebauer.

A worthwhile suggestion made by one of the Brothers is that the members organize a camera club. A good suggestion in our opinion and a very educational and pleasant way of spending one's time. The scribe heartily endorses the idea and welcomes any further news or suggestions.

Our service flag at the present writing contains 40 stars, a glowing tribute to our members in their effort in Uncle Sam's forces.

May the season's best greetings be granted our membership in and out of the service and also our great and grand I. B. E. W. and its entire staff.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 32, LIMA, OHIO

Editor:

The last month of 1942 is here and it finds the members of Local No. 32 with their shoulder to the production wheels of war industry.

Everything is going along fine and in the near future a great many more reliable wire fixers will be needed in this jurisdiction and we must never lose sight of the fact that the

price of victory will be our untiring efforts on the home fronts.

May be a little late, however I believe I am voicing the sentiment of all our Brother members in our praise of the financial secretary and treasurer for the fine condition in which the finances of our local have been and are being kept, as the report of the auditing committee will show.

We are in a period of membership expansion

NOTICE

Local Union 1186 wishes to request members of the Brotherhood going to work in the territorial jurisdiction of this local that they kindly take note of Article XXV, Section 5, also that member locals please note Section 6 of this same article. Refer to 1941 Constitution.

CHARLES H. MAURER,
President,
Local Union 1186, Honolulu,
Hawaii.

sion and from reports I believe the old members should do everything they can to help the new members to a more thorough understanding of the necessity of trade unionism. We older members can remember very distinctly the unfair wage and working conditions that existed, and would still exist, if it had not been for the loyalty of men who were willing and did fight that those conditions be eliminated.

Last, but not least, Brothers, attend every meeting of your local union where you will get sound advice, and at the same time don't lose sight of the fact the meetings will be just as good and large as you help to make them.

V. H. EFFINGER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Much turbulent sophistry on the equality of man has assailed the defenseless air.

True, the moralists, supported by the words and example of the Master, hold that the souls of all men are equally precious. But alas! in the temporal realm any large measure of equality is more myth than fact.

The cry: Liberty! Equality! Fraternity! became synchronized with the ominous swing of the Bastille gates, and the fatal rise and fall of the guillotine. It set the minds of men aflame. Reason was disenthroned by hate, envy and the will to avenge real or fancied wrongs. Blood flowed in rivers, yet the Satanic thirst was unsatisfied.

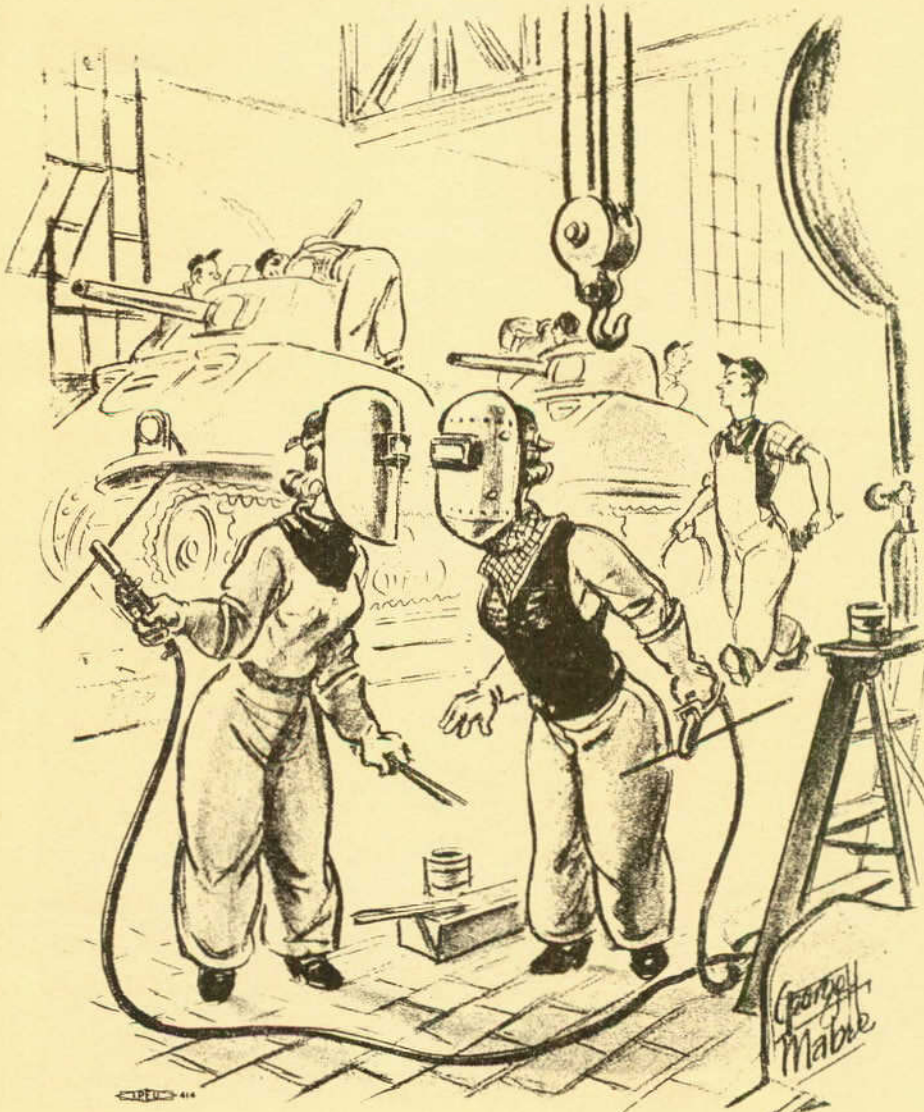
The exponents of equality are quick to correct us: "We mean equal opportunity." But even that does not help much. Whether opportunity is or is not depends upon the personal attitude toward it. One man sees his opportunity and profits thereby. I had not noticed any at all.

Both history and observation seem to sustain the position that man scorns equality; while excellence is the star toward which he aspires. He enters his horse in the race to win. He goes to war to win a decisive victory. All his striving is to excel, not to equal, his fellows.

And here in America with its far reaches and vast horizons, where the very air is charged with the spirit of bigness, small wonder we become obsessed with the notion that the terms "bigger" and "better" are synonymous. We have almost lost the art of living in our craze for achievement. "The Cotters' Saturday Night" has never been very popular in America. Few of us cared to be "Cotters."

Yet fatalist indeed is he who would regard this almost superhuman expenditure of energy and thought as wrong. That man's marvelous advance in the physical sciences is now applied to the arts of war, detracts nothing from the discoverer or inventor whose aims are pure and selfless. And sure as the same sun shines upon the just and unjust, some day a poet will appear and present to the world an immortal epic. He will nobly tell of man's dreams, hopes, and conquests as he pushes back the ramparts of the unknown. Surely here is a large measure of the God-like! Is it not reasonable to harbor the thought that all creation is so locked in mystery simply to stimulate man to high endeavor, and thereby lead him toward the Source of Pure Intelligence? Or, let us regard it as a chivalrous, Olympian game of "Hide the thimble" between Creator and created. The only test to join is purity and gayety of heart. Each time the "thimble" is found, the victor climbs one step toward the "Mountain top where is the throne of Truth."

Of all the phenomena of life, is not the River of Knowledge the most consistently magnetic? It has drawn countless tributaries from the majestic mountains, the sombre hills



"Here comes that handsome electrician, Alice. How do I look?"

Courtesy Chicago Daily News "News Week"

sides, and the fruitful valleys of earth. By its inherent power from the first until now, successive generations have slakened their thirst of its crystal waters, as naturally as a child goes to its mother. Of all the hosts who come for refreshment and light, some remain as devotees, being possessed of the attributes of reverence and wonder. They know instantaneously that such beautiful creation must come from the hand of God. So they spend their too-short lives in contemplation and diligent exploring—ever seeking, but never finding the elusive head waters of those innumerable feeders that swell the volume of the mighty whole, and enrich the inheritance of generations yet unborn.

*"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
And more of reverence in us dwell,
That heart and mind according well
Shall make one music as before,
But vaster."*

THOMAS BERRIGAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

There being no one sick at this writing and not much activity this close to Christmas, there is not much news.

There was an oyster and steak supper held at the Pine Tree Inn, December 11, and a good time was had by all.

Wishing all a happy New Year.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

From time to time we have told about our "B" group, the Samson-United Corporation, makers of all types of electrical apparatus.

The secretary of that group, Brother Maurice Constanzi, handed me a report which the group wished published in the WORKER. We enclose this report with a feeling of pride for our Brothers in the "B" group.

Local No. 86, Samson-United Group reporting on their contributions to the war effort:

We have donated in the early part of this year a sum of money amounting to \$110 to the Red Cross relief fund.

We have donated 110 pints of blood to the Red Cross blood bank, and many of our employees have given a second pint.

We have to date purchased approximately \$38,000 in Stamps and War Bonds in a little over a year.

We are anxiously looking forward to the day (and we believe it to be soon) for our Navy E.

We are proud of our record and hope that this shall be another notch in the gun that is winning the war.

From time to time we have sought to caution labor, and especially union labor, of the perils that lie ahead of us after the war. We mentioned once before and say it again that every organization except labor has a post-war plan.

Do the leaders of labor believe that these conditions which we now enjoy are going to continue without some means of retaining them? We do not believe they do, but why do they not come out with a post-war program as have numerous other organizations, especially the N. A. M.?

Immediately after our last election the "wreckers" got busy. The first thing was that travesty on justice, the recent filibuster in the Senate, designed to keep a bill from reaching a vote, a bill which would guarantee the right of everyone to a vote, a

right which they were supposed to have in the first place by our constitution.

We tried to retain the name of the Senator who has, or is about to introduce a bill to abolish the 40-hour week and to make workers work for straight time for all overtime. It looks as if the \$25,000 ceiling on wages will be abolished. They also want to emasculate the Wagner Act, the "Magna Charta" of labor.

Why do laboring men and women elect such people to public office or cause them to be elected by shunning the polls on election day?

The latest trick of the N. A. M. is a major campaign to convert the school teachers of the nation, and through them, our children, to its way of thinking. Exactly as the nazis have done to the youth of Germany in poisoning their minds against everything except that which they want them to believe.

According to the National War Labor Board man-days lost in war production because of strikes in October fell to five-one-hundredths of 1 per cent of total man days worked. This is the lowest monthly figure since January.

At the next election in your locality remember the policy of the A. F. of L. and "elect labor's friends and defeat its enemies." Examine their record and do not listen to words which may prove to be meaningless—after it is too late.

CARLETON E. MEADE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

The end of the current month is nearly here; and once again we look around to see if there is anything worth writing about.

Glancing over or hastily reading the daily papers (that's about all we can do nowadays, considering the long hours worked) published locally and elsewhere, we find them hammering away at the 40-hour week. There seems to be a concerted attack upon this section of the Fair Labor Standards Act, with no other purpose than the cutting of present wages paid to workers employed more than 40 hours per week.

It is claimed that the 40-hour week is a handicap in the production of war goods and therefore, should be shelved for the duration. Quoting from the Handbook of Federal Labor Legislation, published by the U. S. Department of Labor, we find that "The Act does not limit hours of work, but provides for payment at time and a half the worker's regular rate of pay if the employee works more than 40 hours a week." There is nothing to prevent an employer working his employees more than 40 hours a week. And most workers will nowadays. But as things now stand employers of labor might have to take a little cut in profits if they passed on some of the money in overtime pay. Heaven forbid! Let's do the right thing—cut out overtime pay.

Speaking or rather writing about pay cuts, how about a pay boost? If we have the right information on the freezing of wages, we still are entitled to at least a 5 per cent boost on our January, 1941, wages of \$1.25. That would bring our hourly rate to about \$1.44 or a 15 per cent boost on our \$1.25 rate of January, 1941, permissible. I believe, under a War Labor Board ruling rendered in the case of steel workers striking for more money. It's worth a try. California oranges are up to 89 cents a dozen, you know.

The gang working at Rheem's shipyard had their Christmas party, Monday evening, December 21, at the Bowling Green, Cranston, R. I. After enjoying a turkey supper, the boys settled down to a drink or two and

a bit of fun. Brother Henry Bailey acted as master of ceremonies. Brother Thomas Record Aldred—he of the "rapier-like" wit—(one of Brother Fred Clow's "wows," by the way) entertained with a tall story or two and "inside stuff" about the job and the boys working on it. Brother Fred Clow of the "have-you-heard-this-one" fame had the boys roaring with laughter as he rolled off one story after another, the last one better than the one before. Brother George Skirrow played on his "little guitar," Barney Sin did an impersonation. Carl, the man who checks us in and out, sang. The high light of the evening was the presentation of a writing desk as a Christmas gift from the boys to genial Bill Kelman, electrical superintendent and contractor on the job.

With the coming of the New Year we all will have to face new problems, work harder, and more than likely tighten our belts as the war goes into the second year. We will need a bit of good luck and plenty of good cheer. So to our friends, near and far, we of Local 99 wish all of you the luck and happiness all working people richly deserve throughout the coming year.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

"When the Lights Go On Again All Over the World"—I hope this won't be a long time coming, but to us as electrical workers, these few words mean much. But well do I remember the depression years of from 1932 to 1938.

Government and private statistics tell us that 200 out of every 1,000 businesses will have gone out of business for the duration of the war, due to several reasons, either they were unable to change over to war production, unable to get raw material to manufacture their goods, retailers unable to get goods to sell, and manufacturers' representatives and their office help who also faded out of the picture. The men and women who were employed by these groups have had little difficulty in finding employment in war industries. Someday this group will come back to peace-time employment again.

But as I write above, when the lights go on again, what are we doing as electrical workers? Have we any ideas or plans for that day when the war is over? I would like to see some letters on this subject in the future issues of the WORKER.

Personally, as my time would allow, I visited several of these vacated plants, warehouses, and offices, and I found that the electrical installations had been removed in 90 per cent of the places visited. Very true, some of these installations are small or what might be called jobbing.

During the past few years there have been plenty of big jobs for all our contractors, and there will be many more in the future. What I want to impress on our membership and our contractors is the so-called \$10, \$25, \$50 jobs that should not go begging for lack of attention of our contractors, because this is the beginning of the so-called carpet-bagging shops. It is my opinion that our contractors can be shown that these small jobs can be profitable to them, and should not be overlooked, because small jobs multiplied by thousands run into a great many dollars and a great many man hours.

We should also educate the public that by giving their work to an electrical contractor who employs union men, they get the electrical work done correctly and efficiently, because it costs no more to get the best.

WIN THE WAR WITH WAR BOND DUES!

JOE GENERAL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

On November 21 we held our election. The following members were elected to office: President, W. L. Zirkenbach; vice president, John Gray, Jr., unopposed; recording secretary and treasurer, C. L. Isley; financial secretary and business manager, H. C. Fisher; executive board members, A. Juge, G. L. Beiger, D. B. Ryan, E. H. Schmaltz, Sr., V. J. Marino, A. T. Gibson, and L. Zirkenbach.

Examining board: J. D. Kobolt, M. C. Becker, C. Boudreaux, F. Oswald, and J. Hoggatt.

Several months ago Local 130 formed a military committee, headed by Brother R. A. Wagner, and he has been doing a splendid job taking care of the boys in the service. We have up to date 75 members in the armed forces here and abroad. Several of the boys have returned on furlough and are looking fine and well fed. This month, all checks for the boys have been mailed, so if any of you happen to read this article you will know that something is due shortly.

Our Christmas committee, headed by Brother D. B. Ryan, is getting ready to spread joy to all of our sick members. Brother Frank Arndt is in the Baptist Hospital and in a very bad way; he has had many blood transfusions. Thanks to all of the Brothers who have given blood to Brother Frank Arndt. It has been appreciated very much by his wife and daughter.

All our members are employed and our biggest problem is where we will get enough men to man the jobs. Our business manager and his two assistants, Brother Zirkenbach and Brother Abadie, are finding ways to secure men for all the jobs up to date!

All the Brothers at Higgins Plant have been awarded the Navy E for their part played in war production at the plant.

Our boys in the Delta Shipyard and on the river front are also doing their share of production.

As I was a candidate for business manager in the also-ran column, I would like to see the membership give our newly-elected officers 100 per cent cooperation and see if we cannot make Local No. 130 bigger and better than ever now and in the post-war period.

Brother Emile B. Barris, well known in labor circles, was recently appointed regional director for the Labor League for Human Rights, United Nations Relief, for the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma.

Brother Barris has been a member of the electrical workers Local Union No. 130 since



Brother Emile B. Barris, of Local 130, who is heading a drive for United Nations War Relief in four southern states.

1918 and only recently had been working as assistant business manager for our local.

Brother Barris has been a noted labor leader in the New Orleans and Louisiana A. F. of L.'s labor limelight for many years. Recently he made a survey of the state school system, appointed as chairman by the Louisiana Educational Survey Commission in Baton Rouge. He is also on the advisory committee of the Louisiana Council of the State Administrators participating in the training programs to aid defense industries.

Brother Barris' office is located at 627 North Street, and his duties are to work hand in hand with the Central Trades and Building Trades, Metal Trades, Marine Councils and individual locals or organizations of the A. F. of L. chest and war chest programs in the four states above.

This league embodies all the 65 agencies, which include British, Russian, Chinese along with the other allied relief, U. S. O., Army Relief and also Navy Relief programs all combined into one mass drive.

A. F. of L.'s Labor War Relief budget of \$2,250,000 is to be reached by a pledge card campaign—a special card is to be used ap-

proved by the A. F. of L., UNR committee, which consists of all the business managers of the labor unions in New Orleans. Through Brother Barris the Oversea Relief Project A. F. of L.-C. I. O. original budget was raised from \$11,375 to \$28,125 in New Orleans.

Brother Barris' plans are to have labor contribute one hour's pay for 10 months to the War and Community Chest; and during the months of March and April his office has instructed him to lend every facility of the local office to the Red Cross to raise their national quota of \$179,000,000. For these two months labor is asked to contribute two days' pay.

Steve Quarles, president of the New Orleans Central Trades Council (A. F. of L.), and Fred C. Pieper, regional director for C. I. O., have put aside petty differences and joined hands in furthering these splendid causes.

A movement is on foot by Local No. 130 to have Brother Barris made a good-will ambassador for the electricians in the above southern states.

Will close, wishing the officers and members of the entire Brotherhood a prosperous New Year.

W. C. FERGUSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

A stag party was given by Local Union No. 193 on Saturday, December 5, 1942, at the Building Trades Club, for members and visiting Brothers who were working in our jurisdiction.

There was a large attendance, representing about 16 states, representing about 100 locals.

There was a good entertainment, with eats and refreshments for all.

T. WILMAN,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

The New Year, we hope, not only for ourselves but for the entire Brotherhood, will be a happy and prosperous one.

During December we had the pleasure of initiating the following new members: William Loose, Robert Page, and James Wray.

Charles Thinnies had his boy Wilbur (U. S. Navy) home for Christmas. Good luck to you, Wilbur!

Sick list: Harry Becker, home for about three weeks, coming along better. Chris



L. U. NO. 193 GATHERS IN MEN FROM 100 LOCALS, WORKING IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FOR A STAG PARTY

November 13, 1942.

Mr. Edward J. Brown,
International President,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brown:

On behalf of the contractors, I wish to express our appreciation for the fine cooperation displayed by your union.

Through the office of James Lombard, business agent for Electrical Workers Local No. 86, of Rochester, and the assistance of John Daly, organizer, it has been possible for the electrical work to proceed most orderly.

It is interesting to note that where the schedule calls for completed electrical work, such work has been completed and production has kept pace with scheduled requirements.

Thanks for the spirit displayed by the members of your union.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. JOHNSON CONTRACTING CORP., and
MOUNT VERNON CONTRACTING CORP.,

(Signed) W. DOUGLAS HANDLEY,
Labor & Public Relations Director.

WDH:MHD

Ruehl recovered from a bad cold. W. Satzger coming along nicely after an operation. Frank Seilacker better. To Herb Goebel (Bethesda Hospital)—we want you well and strong again. Billy Butler is O.K. now. Hope he doesn't get sick again. An everlasting wish for Carl Voellmecke's recovery. And a quick recovery to Herb Green.

Now this might seem out of place, but it's sincere. I'm very sorry that Bob Newman (executive board) has lost his pet dog, Bucky. I know how much attached Mr. and Mrs. Newman were to him.

During December we lost the head of one of our oldest electrical contracting houses, namely, John Becker of the Becker Electric Co. The local offers its most sincere sympathies to his bereaved family.

On December 21, the Beltzhoover Electric tendered a combined annual Christmas party and testimonial dinner to Charles W. Thinnies, superintendent of the company, in recognition of 26 years of service. He came up from the stock room, through the ranks, by dint of hard work and application. Not only personal, but the local's congratulations to you, Charles, for your splendid record. Many thanks to the Beltzhoover Co., Charles M. Beltzhoover, president; John Beltzhoover and Joseph A. Pope, for the nice gesture toward one of our union members.

Our Lord and Master has reached into our midst and taken the elderly father of Brother Fred Obernostheide. Fred's father, Eberhard, had lived to the age of 91 years. We extend to Fred our deepest sympathies.

Following is intended to be a complete list of our boys in active military service. Any oversight is not intentional but only due to the possibility I may not have received the news by press time.

ARMY: J. A. Cassidy, Jack Wakefield, L. Rabenus, E. Lohner, Jr., H. Appleblatt, C. Fisher, A. Guy, G. Guenther, P. Winkler, S. Johnson, F. Bless, J. Estel, W. Franz, E. Stalf, M. Weisenborn, Jr., R. Greene, E. Eder.

NAVY: A. Lambers, W. Thinnies, G. Kreidler, Jr., D. Johnson, Jr., C. Gerke, J. Sweeney, W. Kennedy, C. Weisenborn, R. Donaldson, L. Donaldson, W. Stover, J. McInerney.

AIR FORCES: G. Schwoeppe, Jr., R. Cullen, Jr.

Apologues of military affairs, we're glad that the family of George Kennedy had their sailor son, Walter, home for the holidays.

To all the boys in service, wherever you may be, we wish good fortune. May our Lord watch and keep you for a safe return.

E. M. SCHMITT,
212's News Hound,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

It is some time since L. U. No. 213 has been heard from and I have been reprimanded for my delinquency. I will now try to relate some of the happenings since the last letter was sent to the JOURNAL.

The most important affair was recently pulled off by our esteemed sports committee chairman, Brother Frank Plantic, in the form of a social supper and dance at the ball room of one of our leading hotels. There is little use for me to dwell on the great success of this affair, as we all know that we all have to take our hats off to Brother Plantic when it comes to doing things most important to the social welfare of our Brotherhood. The 350 Brothers, their families, sweethearts, friends, employers and guests, will bear me out that it was a grand success. And to our members and friends who were not privileged to attend owing to the limited size of the hall, we regret that so many were not in attendance that have always been with us on our former annual social affairs. It was a grand privilege to welcome so many of our superannuated members who were gracing our tables. It has been through their efforts and those of their day that our organization is enjoying the prestige and prosperity that it is today. It is most essential that we who are yet in the harness work diligently to maintain and advance the cause of our Brotherhood, that these Brothers have worked so earnestly to build up to its present standing.

Again exemplified was our old adage that we are not organized for aggression but for cooperation, by the presence of so many of our employers, government and city officials, who were in attendance as our guests. It shows the good feeling and earnest cooperation that is existing between employer and employee in this, the greatest struggle man has ever known, to hold and maintain the privileges of such enjoyments that were experienced on this social evening. It is too bad that we have not more Brother Plantics to organize and create a better social feeling and cooperation. Understanding among the

peoples of this old troubled world of ours would make it unnecessary for such bloody conflicts now being experienced, which are depriving us of the society of our loved ones who are called to do battle.

Brothers, we can look back over our experience and read back history. From the start of organized labor there has always been a state of factional war among labor. This state of war is greater today than ever before. Do we ever stop to think why such wars exist? Is it through oratorical influence, or will we say political job seekers in the labor movement? We have today more paid officials to control the labor movement in Vancouver alone than we have elected members to control the destinies of our province. This is due only to the factional wars which are existing at the present time in our own trade through our membership being asleep at the switch when the time was right to organize the members of this dual organization into our own organization, thereby eliminating the difficulties that are bound to exist when the cannon ceases. We can rest assured that it will only be through complete organization that labor will be prepared to take its part in the reorganization that will have to take place at conclusion of hostilities.

I sincerely advocate a 100 per cent organization so that we will not have to return to the bread line but will be able to keep our members working under greatly reduced hours at a living wage.

Wishing the I. O. and the members of our Brotherhood a happy and prosperous year for 1943, I am yours for better and more solid organization that we may be better prepared to fight our battles, all for one and one for all.

F. LOONEY,
President.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Before this reaches print, New Year's day, as well as Christmas, will be gone and our affairs straightened out for a new year.

A new year of labor—thrift—taxes—and sacrifice for those of us who remain at home.

For our men on the fighting front, unending sacrifice which may end, for many, only when they cross the River Styx to establish a bridgehead for us.

Christmas 1942, our second war Christmas, was the children's day. The joy that the adults usually shared in, was tempered and, in some cases, eclipsed by the thoughts of our loved ones, friends and relatives in the armed forces "out there."

The war casualties seem terrible to all of us, yet in the communique from the front—one list of deaths is always missing. The industrial accidental deaths have almost reached the staggering total of 400 per month.

This is a critical situation in the face of our waning manpower. More of the old timers on the job must feel their share of responsibility for the teaching of safe practice to the new employee. Every accident to a production worker is a direct aid to the Axis.

The year 1942 has compelled many changes. One idea that has recently blossomed forth is the "Edison News." The first issue was clean-cut, well edited, and of real interest. Congratulations to the editor, John Barker, and to the many staff reporters.

Familiar names again hit the headlines in the new magazine. Jack Hall's forehead is no higher. Bill Mann still carries the familiar briar, and Curley Vanell still sticks his chin out when he is enthused. Duane Vanell, who is a Navy radio technician on special duty, could show Dad some reasons for NOT doing that. Dad is proud of son Duane, and is following the same pattern as all the dads

of service men—proud, confident, and working hard for victory. Julius Martin and wife were able to enjoy Christmas with the two boys in service, home for a visit; one in the Air Force and the younger as a special research worker.

Melvin Adanshi is now technical sergeant in the cavalry, and is at Ft. Riley, Kans. Mel reports they are ready for combat service anywhere.

Walter French (Red) writes from Camp Shelby, Miss. Red knows "how" and "when" not to talk and should get ahead in the Army.

All members are asked to remind ALL draftees to see the local secretary before they leave for the service to insure seniority and protect their insurance.

Thayer Brown was another headliner recently. The Acme yodeler received a very nice write-up for work on the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Thayer's life history was highlighted and now all the young ladies know that the handsome young athlete is happily married.

Don Meyers is a Scotch hunter. No, he doesn't hunt Scotch whiskey, but he does hunt and get pheasants with that car of his. Evidently the pedestrians are more agile than the pheasants or they trust Don less. So far Don has not scored on the general public.

Apprentice linemen usually start at the bottom. A short while ago, a group at the Acme station were giving demonstration of the apprentice lineman's ability to really get to the bottom of things. The gang had hopes of working up soon and said so in King's English. Submarines are O.K. but not for linemen. Just ask any of the following boys about the river corral. Z. Z. Miller as top kick, with the gang as follows: Leonard Voiting, Robert Statum, Maynard Sterling, Leslie B. Haas, M. Williams, W. Womack, E. Becker, and R. Tucker.

At a recent meeting two new candidates received the obligation. Brothers Lawrence and Berry are from Acme station.

Cottingham is back at work again while Art Spohn is still reported ill.

The first meeting in December was given over to business at 7:30 p. m. The local affairs, expenses, receipts, committee reports, Christmas presents, and other business were promptly disposed of, and the meeting adjourned. A well-spread table was offered in a nearby hall, and the Brothers attacked the luncheon with customary vigor. Eventually the crowd drifted home, even the linemen over in one corner, discussing their work. Strange language these men have—back to back—feed the kitty—get your feet wet—I'll see you—I'll raise it five—and many others equally odd. All agreed a good time was had.

March is going to sneak up on most of us and when Uncle Sam says "Please remit" we may not have the jack unless we start saving NOW.

Here's wishing all the Brothers and their families and all the friends of Local 245, a New Year that will grant us all the wishes dearest to our heart. If such wishes be granted then all our sacrifices will be worthwhile.
D. D. DETROW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

I thought with the election over we wouldn't hear any more from Senator Clyde M. Reed, but here he comes back from Washington and tries to run the state of Kansas. Now this foe of labor comes here and says that the unions of Kansas are getting too big and that they should be investigated and put under strict state supervision, and so some of his weak-minded followers in the state senate appointed a committee to look into the unions

of Kansas. He ("Snoopy" Reed) had a set back when the committee made their report. Here I want to quote the Wichita Morning Eagle, dated November 25, 1942, as follows:

"Rep. R. C. Woodward, Eldorado, chairman of the legislative council committee named to investigate labor union operations in Kansas, said yesterday that the inquiry has disclosed that some public misconceptions exist concerning unions. Saying he was speaking for himself and not the committee as a whole, Woodward told the twenty-seventh annual meeting here of the Associated Industries of Kansas that investigation of complaints has disclosed that in most cases the unions are doing 'just what their by-laws and constitutions authorize them to do and what they have been doing for 20 years. Contrary to what the general public believes, with one exception, no union has raised initiation fees,' he said. 'On the contrary, most have lowered them.' He pointed out that much of the complaint against union activities in Kansas has been on the subject of the policy of the closed shop on government defense construction. This, he asserted, was not up to the union but is determined by the employer—in this case, the U. S. Government."

Of course, there is no telling what this man Reed will do next. No one can tell what a man in his second childhood will do next, but I want to tell the world that he or anyone else can snoop into L. U. No. 271 all they want. We have nothing to hide. Now I would like to know what interest puts hairbrained ideas into Reed's head, and what he expects to get out of it? Is it that the unions of Kansas are so big that he might have to pay the scale sometime? A union man would be a fool to work for a man like Reed.

Something else I would like to get off my chest, and that is this: Some men stand around and raise hell because some senator didn't do what he wanted him to do or some state officer did something wrong two or three years ago, and then when you find out the man you are talking to never voted in the election to better himself or his local union. When is labor going to wake up? Here's another thing: There is as far as I can find out, not one labor man on the gas and tire ration board, and now the Chamber of Commerce has announced that they would take over part of the gas ration, but why do they stick their noses in? I wish someone would explain these things to me. I just can't understand it all.

I am sorry to report that Brother L. R. McMillian is confined to his home, and from the report I get he will be unable to return to work for at least six months. Mac is our recording secretary. We miss you, L. R., and we wish you a speedy recovery. There isn't much local news so until next month I wish all the Brothers everywhere a very happy New Year.

JOE OSBORN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

We have just completed another annual wage conference, but at this writing final results have not been approved and announced. Tentative agreements are encouraging, however.

In view of actual records, we might note that intelligent conduct of a wage conference improves with experience of all participating parties. For the past three years (our experience) the briefs, rebuttals and summary of results, all have shown the sum of skilled and painstaking effort of labor and management.

Management has been highly complimentary toward the I. B. E. W. presentation of briefs and factual data and the genteel manner in which their representatives have conducted themselves.

This mutual respect between management

and labor at the conference table and on the job has contributed much to the building record of TVA in completing dams and power plants ahead of schedule, often in the face of unexpected difficulties.

These conferences also prove that a "knockdown-dragout" business is not necessary for labor and management to adjust their differences.

A large share of the credit for I. B. E. W. standing with TVA is due our international representative, Gordon M. Freeman, who also is secretary of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, which is composed of all the crafts having agreements with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Our Local 316 representatives were Business Manager G. B. Waggoner and B. A. Ward. Brother C. J. Maunsell also attended the first session of the conference.

To our mind, a wage conference is somewhat similar to a tobacco auction. Management is the buyer, labor is the tobacco or article for sale and personnel is the impartial go-between or auctioneer.

If labor has made improvement in quality and speed in performing required tasks, a good "deal" can be closed, especially if the market affords only "poor" grade labor.

On the contrary, if labor has rested on its oars and shows no improvement and is slow on the job, then its quality is down and the sale is not so good.

Closing the sale is only the beginning in a wage conference, however. Both the buyer and the seller can spoil the deal.

If management imposes unfair conditions or restrictions the labor output will quickly reflect it in a decrease in quantity and quality of output.

If labor soldiers on the job, is inefficient and makes no effort at self-improvement that will likewise be reflected in a decreased output.

On the other hand, when management enjoys the full confidence of labor the output shows regular improvement over past records.

When labor is individually anxious to do his best and striving constantly to make it better, new production records will be set.

Our international constitution gives as one of its objects the aim to develop and to maintain a higher standard of skill, which is also one of the objects of TVA, and much time and money are being spent to provide necessary training to improve individual skill.

Labor has been given its full share of responsibility in the program, and no member should fail to grasp the opportunity for self-improvement.

Skill or training is an absolute necessity in most of the jobs on the TVA, and something is being done constantly to improve it. However, the human element, being what it is, requires some other things just as essential to make a good workman.

1. A normal person, A crazy man can't be taught. A careless man is dangerous to have around. A lazy man won't learn, slows the job and overloads his fellow workers.

2. Dependable—If a worker is not dependable most of his skill would be questionable. How can we KNOW when his statements are truth or kidding?

3. Sober—The electrical trade is no place for a drunk. Liquor has ruined many a brilliant career.

4. Careful—A good skilled worker is nearly always a careful worker. Carelessness will often spoil the work as well as the workman.

5. Initiative—The worker with initiative will be able to think and do right when faced with any unusual problem on his job. His boss rarely needs to give him close supervision.

6. Energetic—The energetic worker tack-

les his job with the spirit necessary to complete it in a reasonable time.

7. Interest—Without interest a worker learns slowly and rarely ever reaches the "skilled stage."

8. Skill—Is what a worker achieves after much practice and training together with constant application. It enables a man to perform intricate tasks with ease that are impossible to the unskilled workman.

9. Studious—A studious worker learns more about his work by studying books and trade magazines for ideas on how others do the same tasks. Skilled journeymen like to coach such a workman.

10. Steady—A steady worker gets things done by staying at it. He is not a time-killer and rarely an accident victim.

11. Honest—An honest worker will be safe to leave your tools around, or trust to pay his dues and debts.

12. Cooperative with his fellow workers and the boss. Carries his share of the load.

13. Healthy—Good health is necessary to be able to take the hardships that often go with the job and still be able to carry on the duties day after day.

14. Cheerful—A cheerful worker is pleasant to associate with and helps make a more effective crew. Grouches are unpopular.

15. Clean—No man has to be filthy in mind or body to make a skilled worker.

Many more desirable qualities could be added and though we might not be able to make 100 in all of them, history proves that American skilled labor does have a high rating and members of the I. B. E. W. are in the front ranks!

Those who strive to improve usually reach better and more responsible jobs in accord with their growing abilities.

We hope this will help every participant in the operator training program as well as apprentices to dedicate all possible effort to their personal improvement in 1943 so that labor can continue to do its share and more in the war effort.

Officers and members of Local 316 extend New Year's greetings and best wishes to our international officers, our members in the armed forces, and to all other locals throughout the country.

T. E. MILLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

So this is 1943 and the time of year when we make new resolutions and, as we always break them as soon as we make them, let's do it this way:

I solemnly declare I will go to the wrestling bouts or the burlesque show every meeting night.

I will not pay my dues until the financial secretary has exhausted every known method of extracting money from me.

Because I have a soft job, at big money, with an industrial concern, I will endeavor to entice men away from the legitimate electrical contractor and, failing this, I will write out of town to my cousin, who once wired a smoke house in the country and get him a job with me at the business. I can teach him the trade in six months.

I will never serve on any committee at the local union; it's much smarter to sit back and yell, "clique," at the poor saps who call for this stuff. Besides I might lose my job.

I will continue to tell the boss how good I am, I won't have to prove it until the war is over and the slump comes.

Finally, I will agitate the members on the job and try to disrupt the war effort by demanding impossible conditions, instead of bringing my grievances to the meetings for a solution.

Ain't I the rat? (Editor's Note: Yes.)

NOTICE

To avoid further confusion as to military service cards, provided under Article XIV, Section 8 of the constitution only beneficial members in good standing who enter the active military service, may make application for such card. This means that a member going into active military service must apply for the card if he wants the protection, and he cannot be protected and get the benefit of the constitution, by the local union sending in a card three or four months later, when very likely the member will have gone in arrears, or been dropped from membership for the non-payment of dues.

Please take note and cooperate, and in this way avoid confusion.

J. M. Bugnagel

International Secretary.

Now that we have broken all those resolutions, let's get down to business and find an antidote for those votes that are being taken in the war plants where our men are working. As near as we can find out the ballots have this question on them: Do you want the C. I. O. or the plant council to represent you as the bargaining agent? How can an electrician with an A. F. of L. card in his pocket answer this? The answer at the present time is—you want the I. B. E. W. to represent you. We never spoiled a ballot in a better cause. The root of the trouble is this: The ballots were arranged by our "friends" in the government. Just one more reason why you should get down to the meetings and find out how best to manage our own affairs by ourselves. If this is a sample of the labor legislation being drafted by the Labour Department of the Ontario Government, such legislation is over-ripe.

Another edition of the "Joe Dent Follies of 1942" was held in the Crystal Ballroom of the King Edward Hotel on December 11. Before we have any more we should look in the crystal ball and see who is coming. Individually we had a good time, at least I did, they tell me, but collectively the members stayed away in hundreds. Ed Forsey had a good bottle of rum there. Now if he could only get the carpet tacks out of it you could drink it. Bob Davidson looked as though he had seen a ghost or maybe he just had a look at the attendance.

The motion picture program scheduled for the meeting in December didn't turn out so well. The operator failed to turn up so some of the boys started to work on the machine with can openers and pocket knives. So Brother Joe Godden folded it up and put it away. Wise boy is our Joe; he remembers what used to happen when he tried to fix the sewing machine and alarm clock. The idea, according to me, is still all right. All we have to do is get everybody concerned together at the same time.

Brother James Harman was appointed to fill the vacancy on the executive board. He tossed a coin with Brother "Red" Swales and Jim lost.

I guess that's about all I can think of just now as this is a bad time of year for thinking, so, until we meet next month, I wish you

all the luck and health and happiness you could wish for yourselves for the New Year.

Adios Amigos,

J. NUTLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of income taxes. I heard tell they are putting additions on all the federal prisons. They'll have to put the inmates on three shifts after March, so don't be surprised if you get two years on the second shift and no overtime. I wouldn't fritter away that gilt if I were you. Maybe those enlarged hoosegows are for people who run HOARDING houses. Better tell the wife to bury those ten cans of pickled herring.

Another Christmas has come and gone. If those socks don't fit you give them to the boy, and you can wear that necktie to the fireman's ball. You might meet the wife's hero there. You can't blame the girls when you see so many of the boys with spares.

I started to write a letter about the elastic currency of Bulgaria, but a beautiful amber glow from one of my Christmas presents knocked me off the track. What a terrible loss to the Brotherhood if this letter found its way to the dead letter office. Anyhow, here's wishing all my friends, wherever they are, that 1943 will be the happiest year of their lives.

ED. MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Our San Diego is ever increasing in proportions, as well as in population. It is remarkable how many changes can take place in such a short period of time. Everybody is busy and even occasional grumbling is becoming more conspicuous by its absence. San Diego has made tremendous strides forward in the last few years. For instance, as per United States Government census, the population as of 1940 stood at 204,000, and in the last two and one-half years we have witnessed a further increase of well over 120,000, which figure sees us well over the 325,000 mark. In these figures is not included the Army or the Navy personnel. Therefore, from a sleepy, easy-going tourist city we have transformed into a very thriving industrial city overnight, one might say.

Industrial payrolls of all kinds have increased by 75,000 individuals conservatively, and are steadily increasing. Furthermore, all indications are that most of this is here to stay.

Housing all of this large increase has been a herculean task in itself, but in spite of this everyone seems to have a roof over him, or some home to go to.

The government has built about 10,000 housing units, 1,800 of which are nearing completion in the Linda Vista district, 600 in the Chula Vista district, and 350 in the Chula Vista district.

In addition to this, private capital has constructed a like number of homes during this period, not to mention industrial plant housing and expansion.

All of this gives a good idea of the race the kilowatts have had to keep abreast of this ever-increasing demand; but with good planning and foresight by light company officials, plus full cooperation from its employees, all power demands have been ably and promptly supplied.

Generating capacity had previously been substantially increased, plus a new transmission line of 125,000 volts which taps Boulder Dam power at Chico, Calif., plus new and larger substations in and about the district,



"SHORTY" WALKER'S RETIREMENT PARTY

L. U. No. 465 gathers to honor an old-timer. Seated: Hap Hanrahan, Joe Walker, Ben Edens. Standing, front row: Asa McGovney, John Vesco, Art Hyder, Jimmie Call, L. B. Billie and Jay Cappello. Standing, third row: Ray Neal, L. F. Barnes, John Vaum, Sid Thomas and Bill Hill. Standing, back row: Eddie McLean, R. W. Wilcox, Bill Williams, Jack Shelton and W. C. Elliott.

plus new and larger transmission circuits station to station and to consumer, and so on.

The new Silver Gate generating plant is fast taking shape (the first unit), so when this is completed there will be enough kilowatts to take care of come what may.

The San Diego Gas and Electric Company was awarded the Charles A. Coffin award for the year 1941, this award being based upon splendid performance during that year in meeting a greatly-increased industrial and defense load, and serving a large added population.

A normal growing residential community was suddenly converted into one of the fastest-growing industrial and defense areas in the nation. Industrial power needs increased 71 per cent on top of the big increase of the year before.

The Charles A. Coffin award was established in 1922 to honor the memory of the founder of the General Electric Company. It is the top ranking citation of the electrical industry accorded by the Edison Electric Institute to the one company in the United States whose unusual and outstanding accomplishments of the preceding year's operation merits the decision.

All of this building expansion, plus industrial expansion, readily tells the story of what we in our various departments have been doing. There has been work and more work, and linemen and other specialized help have been scarce. Even the floaters of old just don't seem to be floating anymore, even they are staying put wherever they are, perhaps a great many with Uncle Sam in various categories, as are so many of our boys.

Union and company relations have been satisfactory as a whole, and a year ago this last August a closed shop agreement was signed.

Union meetings are reasonably well attended, although some of you fellows never seem to come around except when wage discussions are of primary importance.

There are many matters that come up from time to time that merit the consideration and attention of each one of you, whether an A or B member.

Bob Noonan, our former business agent, resigned his position with us some time ago and is now secretary of the Federated Trades. Bob did a splendid job for this local when help was needed, and he certainly merits the sincere thanks and appreciation of the member-

ship as a whole. Line Foreman Charles Harp took over Bob's duties as business agent for a short while, but soon resigned this position to become a member of Uncle Sam's family. Charlie is chief electrician's mate.

Our present business agent, Dex Jewitt, took over after Harp left and Dex has been doing a good job of things. Dex is persistent, a hard worker and has performed like a veteran. More power to him.

Our present officers include the following: President, Charles Ranson; vice president, Carl Casey; secretary, John Kane; treasurer, William Herringer. Members of the executive board are: H. L. Gudmundson, H. C. Likes, W. E. Stull, R. E. Fritzner, Charles Ranson, John Came and J. E. Byrne.

All of these men are interested in the good of the union, your interests and mine, so let's give them support. There is no one individual or any group of individuals that always pleases each particular member, so let's not be so ready to condemn and to suspect the officers for inconsequential matters. Just and well-founded criticism is constructive, and I am sure will always be welcome.

Well, some of our old-timers have retired during the past year—Charles Havens, or "Red," as we called him; Joe Walker (Shorty), Jimmie Call, and so on. They are taking things easy. "All hard work done, Red." By the way, Red and Shorty are batching together, and I hear that when they cook a meal or perform other household tasks, that it would even make a woman envious. None of this 88 per cent stuff, either.

Clarence Morris passed away recently. Had been in the company's employ for 33 years, the last 15 of which he was foreman in the electric meter shop.

Lineman Ed Zeismer had a tragic incident happen at his home with the passing away of Murphy. Ed took it pretty hard for a time, but now is gradually regaining his usual self-composure. Our sympathies were with him.

Lineman Charlie Bartlett is back with us again after spending the past 15 years with the Union Ice Company. It began to look as if he was put for life with them. What happened, Charlie? Did some of your customers' boy friends come home at the wrong time? I don't blame you for quitting the ice wagon. An ice man is blamed for too darn many things. Kessler and Joe Marks have their arguments as to which has the most appeal with the fair sex. I don't believe either of you could raise a bunch of tomatoes.

Priorities and shortages of this and that are affecting everything and everybody seemingly. Even Lafe Kemp is wearing overalls now. Truck Driver Jack Dalton (Father Dalton) was transferred recently to straighten out the hot stick wagon.

Bill Herringer and Vic Koketek have gone opera-minded lately. They took in the Student Prince at the Russ Auditorium recently.

The electric bunch of the local gave Joe Walker (Shorty) a blowout Friday evening, the twenty-seventh. Some blowout. Don't know what Shorty is going to do to pass time, but he will find something, I am sure. Shorty was born across the line from New York State on the Canadian side. His career has been varied, including boxing and acrobatics. At some time or other he must have received a hard bump or other mishap, because he later became a lineman and finally drifted down this way. He has served with this company a great many years as lineman, hole-digging foreman, and the past 10 years or so in the electric meter shop. Shorty is still the most nimble little old man at 67 hereabouts. I believe he still can pick up a handkerchief with his teeth off the floor without bending his knees. Shorty also served as treasurer of the local for 20 years. Accounts were always straight and the position was well filled.

The boys presented Shorty with a fine Elgin watch and chain as a token of appreciation and respect. Bob Noonan was presented with a silver syphon bottle. Thanks, Bob, for your ever-willing help and cooperation.

The blowout was well attended, amusements were many, and lunch and liquids plentiful. This group and that group were building power lines, others were building transmission stations and power banks, and, best of all, rotation seemed to be right on each closing, so to speak. Construction finally dwindled down to services, so the jobs were done. Art Hyder ("I'm from Missouri") served the liquids, and how he can sling it! Lunch was dished out by Frank Chase, Jack Shelton and Bill Hill. They were supposed to be waitresses, but whoever saw whiskers on a waitress? That early in the evening, anyway. Besides, Jack had left his meat grinders at home and Bill Hill had his on backwards. Music was furnished by a trio, led by Arthur Gotham, and they were plenty good. Singing was by W. C. (Clark) Elliott, bass; Blackie Rose, soprano; Bill Hill, baritone; Shorty Walker, tenor, and Art Hyder, alto. Joining in the chorus were others, of course.

The quartet sang one of the new popular numbers called Sweet Adeline, which was so touching that even Sid Thomas was moved to tears. Many others likewise. The second number was to be Far, Far Away, but it appeared the orchestra was so overcome by the first song that they could not immediately proceed, and some of the instruments went haywire, so a resumption of singing was out.

Five-card bridge was played by a good many, and dominos by others. President Charles Ranson had to take the horse trailer to Chula Vista in the early part of the evening on transformer trouble, so he missed out on some of the early activities.

Among some of the early guests were Electrical Distribution Superintendent K. B. Ayres. Glad to see you there.

Assistant General Line Foreman W. C. (Clark) Elliott stuck it out with the boys. Willis Wood couldn't be there because he is still hunting for an Irish wake. Well, so much for that.

DICK HAARALA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 573, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

History gave birth to a new and prospectively bright chapter on Saturday evening, December 5, 1942, when the members of L. U.

No. 573 were hosts to their ladies at Warner Hotel's swank, beautiful ballroom. Corsages of delicate, yellow baby mums and baby blue forget-me-nots were presented to each lady. Dinner music painted an unobtrusive background to the friendly tenor of conversation. As dessert followed the turkey a talented and fast-moving floor show moved out of the background to sweep away the after-dinner discomforts.

Following the floor show Brother Seekins, business manager, presented an interesting and entertaining "history" of 573, climaxed by a plea to the ladies for their understanding support of our local union activities. As a result, the suggestion for a women's auxiliary was made, and President Kidd and Vice President Wines appointed a committee of seven ladies for research and organizational efforts on this behalf.

The entertainment committee is deserving of highest praise for their deft handling of an evening that gave rise to a wide variety of moods, none of which was allowed to decline before a new one set in.

E. A. GARDNER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

The year 1942, we believe, will go down as a year that saw more changes in our way of living than at any time in our history. For the first time in our lives we were told how much gasoline we could use, how much fuel oil we could burn, and how many tires we could not buy.

Sugar and coffee were rationed, tropical fruits sky high in price, many necessities of life as we lived it were and are still denied us.

Organized labor during 1942 made sacrifices in conditions that it took over 50 years to achieve.

Why, we may ask, are such changes made; are they really necessary; and if so how long will it continue?

We firmly believe that what has been done so far by our government is vitally important if we wish to continue the American way of life; we urge all to realize that the more everyone puts into his or her efforts, the sooner we will get back to normal.

We at home are making no sacrifices, we are merely undergoing a few inconveniences. The genuine sacrifices have and are being made by the men and boys in the armed forces; giving up all that was near and dear to them in order that we might live in peace and security.

Many of them will not return, many will return physically incapacitated; others will return as heroes. These are but a few of the final results of war that our boys are willing if necessary to give their all for.

The very least that we can do on the home front is to back our government and armed forces to our utmost. Buying War Bonds to the extent of 10 per cent or more of our wages is no sacrifice, it is the safest investment in the world; paying our income and victory taxes are likewise not sacrifices, they are just small amounts in payment for the great values we receive.

We take this opportunity to wish the Brotherhood as a whole, and our many personal Brother friends a healthful and prosperous New Year; we hope and trust in Divine Providence that peace may return soon all over the world.

Don't forget to write and send the little necessities to the boys who are doing more than their bit.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

As the holiday season arrives and departs we heave a little sigh of relief when the last gift is placed for Mary and Jimmie and the last New Year's greeting has been mailed to Aunt Sarah for the muffler she knit herself and sent to us.

First we say, "Hello, Harold! Glad you are now out of the hospital."

Then to our former fellow-workers, "May it be the good fortune of you fellows to do your work well and speedily, and as many as God wills return home soon!"

Holidays in war time are a new experience to some of the boys going away now, but a memory that is softened by time to some of the rest of us who had that experience some years ago and hoped never to have another.

So much is being said in the press about what who is doing for the "war effort" that unless we use superlatives, our part seems to go unnoticed.

Nevertheless we know and are not ashamed.

New plants and reconstruction of old ones are keeping some of us busy many miles from home, and those left here are doing well, although we have no special jobs of importance at this time.

The urge to make everything dovetail into the one big scheme, seems to have unconsciously given our boys here a New Year's resolution without the formality of declaring it.

Some one has said that "New Year's resolutions are but the acknowledgment of our shortcomings," so perhaps that is the reason for giving this one more force when undeclared.

We have not failed by any means, but perhaps we can do better.

Hello, Eddie! Hello, Wendell! Hello, Billy! Hello, Royal! Hello, Norval!

Whatever you have for weather, don't ask for ours, for it's a nasty Michigan winter.

Looking back at 1942 we say it was good in many ways and terrible in others, but we have done quite well.

Looking ahead on 1943 the picture is only fairly rosy for us at home, but we are resolved to make the best of it, which simply means

"Work, fight, give: Make America live!"
Happy New Year, everybody, from Local No. 665.

H. J. PAGE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

Editor:

It is with a feeling of regret and sadness that I must record the passing of one of our oldest and most faithful members. Brother John V. Fauver, whose sudden and unexpected demise occurred recently was one of our tried and true members and a man who joined L. U. No. 697 many years ago. He was a member during the years when a union man was anathema to employers.

His loyalty to the I. B. E. W. was without question. He had held various offices in our organization in years past and had served as an executive board member and vice chairman.

"Dick," as he was known to all of us, had a good sense of humor and like most men of our craft, always enjoyed a joke or funny story.

When one of our associates is called suddenly as he was, it makes one do some sober thinking, sort of makes you realize that your own stay on earth is short, even if you live to 100 years! Life is short, pitifully so, and how time does fly after one reaches 50 years!

The sympathy of our local is extended to Mrs. Fauver and her son and family in their hour of sadness.

"Dick" will be missed at our meetings and all of the other places where we used to see

him. He has traveled the same road that we all will travel some day.

We held our annual Christmas party for the kiddies at one of the local school auditoriums, and it was as much a pleasure to the grown-ups to attend the party as it was for the children. We are lucky, the entertainment such as music and dramatic art is nearly all furnished by children of our members. The Sweeney sisters, daughters of our chairman, are unexcelled as marimba artists, and the Seliger sisters as dramatic dancers and elocutionists.

This party is an annual Christmas holiday affair and is always well attended by our members. The children are given presents and candy by a portly Santa and have the time of their lives.

Der Fuehrer seems to have a lot to worry about lately! Well, let us all do our best to back Uncle Sam and help him wipe the ungodly trio from the earth. "He who relaxes, helps the Axis."

HARRY B. FELTWELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

In looking at the calendar this morning, I find that if this local wants to see their name in print this month it will mean that I must get busy, and by using an air mail and special delivery stamp I may still get my usual line of nonsense in before the deadline for scribes.

First in line is the notice that Brother Brown and Brother Bugnizet will not mail Christmas and New Year greetings for the duration to comply with a request from the Post Office Department not to overcrowd the mails. I think this notice from our international officers is a gentle hint for the rest of us to do likewise, and the point is well taken, as in these trying times there are two good logical reasons to follow in the footsteps of our officers. First there is nothing gained in the war effort by cluttering up the mails with millions of sentimental letters that don't mean too much; second, there is no record of a Jap or German being killed with a holiday greeting letter, but if we all put the price of these letters in War Bonds they will buy something that will do just that.

No doubt a great many members noticed the write-up by one of our big time columnists in the past two weeks telling organized labor what they could do to help win the war. This columnist actually advocated that the unions abolish organized labor on an open shop policy for the duration, and then start all over new after the war. If we did that wouldn't we have a sweet time trying to get back what we fought for for several generations! The proposition is too ridiculous to even comment on, but on the other hand it gives you a fair idea just how much brains these corporation-hired columnists credit organized labor with having.

Now as to these fighter columnists we have on the loose. I am all for forming a battalion of columnists for front-line duty, in the pay of the grade they can qualify for in the Army. After the war check on their fighting ability with cold steel and bullets, instead of poison pens, my guess is that they would not rate any medals.

It is a little late in the game to publish what organized labor did here on Labor Day. To make a long story short, we worked, and put every dime we made that day at the time and a half rate into War Bonds and Stamps. We had a set-up through the general contractors on defense jobs to furnish the bonds and deduct for them on the pay roll, and we wish to express our thanks to the contractors for their cooperation as

To Press Secretaries and Members:

War causes delay and difficulty in many lines of endeavor, and the publication of this JOURNAL is no exception.

We regret that this magazine is reaching the membership later than usual. Our date of publication has not changed, but due to wartime conditions it takes parcel post and second class mail from four to eight days longer for delivery than in the past. This is due to conditions affecting the post office and the railways, and is something the JOURNAL cannot help.

"The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before." This has been the rule for many years. We cannot make exceptions to it, especially now. Remember, the printer has other business than ours to attend to, and to interrupt his schedule in order to accommodate someone who is late, might result in a delay of several days at the printer's. It is clearly against the interest of the membership as a whole to cause further delay in the delivery of the magazine.

If you have pictures to be made into cuts please send them a few days before the closing date, because cut service takes one or two days longer than it used to.

Press secretaries should cooperate with the JOURNAL by keeping their letters within the 500 word limit. The number of local unions is increasing steadily and all are entitled to space if they desire. Due to the war, again, the size of the magazine cannot be increased.

Space in ships is needed for materials essential to war, consequently we are not allowed to add new names to the JOURNAL's overseas mailing list, even when these names are of old members transferred to such places as Alaska or Hawaii.

Copies of the magazine going into foreign countries must go through official censorship, which results in some further delay in their delivery.

Faternally yours,

G. M. BUGNIAZET,

International Secretary.

that meant extra work and expense on their part. Not all the crafts went down 100 per cent on the Bonds, but I am proud to state that the members of Local No. 728 went down 100 per cent. I am also proud to say that our entire membership and visiting Brothers have purchased their quota of 10 per cent and over in War Bonds, also that this small local has more money invested in War Bonds than they have in the treasury at the present writing.

The telegram letter from Local No. 349, Miami, is timely and to the point, and the statement by B. M. Hatcher that we have ample men to man the jobs covers the situation here. For the past three months this small local has received hundreds of letters and wires from up north requesting information of some big work coming up here. We knew nothing about this work and if any one did I think we would. I answered all these letters and wires, providing they enclosed a stamp on letters, and requested an answer collect on wires; we really cannot account for the reports up north of plenty of big work under way in Florida unless it is propaganda. Every man I wrote or wired to was informed that we had all the men we could use here at present, and when the demand for more electricians is received a very capable gang of business managers in this state of Florida will know just how to go about securing them. So that's that.

One of the writers in one of our popular weeklies wants a guessing contest on how long the war will last. He states that it will be a moral uplift if people had some idea of what to expect in the way of duration of the war. It looks like a good idea. Some Army men tell us it is going to be a long war. Perhaps they don't believe that

themselves but wish to keep away from optimism. I myself think differently. Two years ago in one of my letters when the boys objected to paying the military service assessment on the grounds that we would not be in the war, I wrote that we would land right in the middle of this scrap. Well, you did. Last fall when the world's series was starting three other guys and myself claimed the Cardinals would win the series. The rest of the population to a great extent claimed the Cardinals didn't have a chance against the Yanks. Well, they won it, didn't they? And for the past four months I have claimed the war would be over the first half of 1943. See how near I hit that. I base my claim on experience in the mud in France when we thought we were all over there for another year, but Germany quit over night and broke up the play house and he will do the same thing again, and when he does the war is over. According to reports the Jap will fight to the last man. Well, we hope he does for that will mean that about 50 per cent of them will be annihilated like we exterminate parasites in Florida.

In closing I wish to extend holiday greetings to the entire Brotherhood and hope they will have a happy New Year, and in the meantime let us all buy War Bonds to the extent of our means, and when the war is ended and the hard times come as they always do, we can eat our Bonds up one at a time which will make it easy on the U. S. treasury, and we can still be independent by paying for what we get.

JUST PLAIN J. H. G.,

Press Secretary.

P.S.: Editor, I just dug through my files and find that the statement I made that we would land right in the middle of this

scrap was in the February, 1941, JOURNAL.
J. H. G.

L. U. NO. 732, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Editor:

This local is participating enthusiastically in the War Bond drive at the Seaboard Air Line Railway shops. This movement was started by the shop crafts, and I would like to quote in part from the statement of the committee:

"The employees of the Seaboard Air Line shops of Portsmouth will, on Monday, December 7, the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, inaugurate their second War Bond drive. The drive will be inaugurated with the dedication and raising of the American flag.

"Since there has not been a flag flying on the company property since the last World War, the employees feel that this is an occasion of much importance. The occasion has been made possible through the cooperation of the management and employees of the railroad. The employees, through their personal contributions, have made the purchase of the flag and other essentials necessary for the occasion. They have not only contributed toward the flag but have worked hard after hours preparing the site of the flagpole.

"Never in the entire history of the railroad in Portsmouth has any movement been started on the property with such enthusiasm and cooperation of the entire personnel of the company and employees. The movement was started by the federated committee representing the different crafts in the shops, which is headed by W. P. Putnam, chairman (electricians); E. C. Cottle, painters; M. E. Chittum, carmen; P. H. Hart, upholsterers; M. A. Harris, boilermakers; A. R. Edwards, machinists; C. E. Phelps, blacksmiths; C. C. Draper, pipe fitters and sheet metal; and C. W. Ziegenhain has been appointed as publicity agent."

In front of the flagpole a huge board has been erected bearing the names of those who have left the company's employ to enter the armed forces. Names of our brother electrical workers to appear here include T. C. Mingis, Jr., W. A. Allen, C. O. Bolz, Jr., E. A. Lamb and L. G. Gooding.

The men in the shops have formed an organization known as the Service Men's Aid Association to send each of the employees in the service some gift each month. This will be financed by paying a small additional amount of dues.

Local 732 held its annual banquet November 19, 1942, at Saunders' Restaurant. This affair was under the direction of Brother A. H. Whittaker, Jr., assisted by Brothers J. E. Lassiter and A. A. Osteen. The banquet this year served also as a farewell party to one of our members, E. A. Lamb, who leaves this month for the armed forces. During the course of the evening a quiet moment was held for the members of the organization who are already in the armed forces, ending in a prayer led by our president, W. P. Putnam. Brother W. C. Baskins was unable to attend because of a major operation performed on him on that day. L. P. Ziegenhain, foreman of the electric shop, and H. J. Kraemer, Jr., were guests of honor at the banquet.

This chapter is very sorry to lose the services of Brother R. E. Rowe, who has left Portsmouth to accept a diesel rider's job. Brother S. G. Brice has also left us to become a traveling electrician with headquarters at Howells, Ga.

The president and the members of Local No. 732 join in wishing their Brothers and brother organizations a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

C. W. ZIEGENHAIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Greetings:

When we elect state representatives and congressmen, we expect them to fulfill their obligation; that they will be true to their promises, but we know from the past that many of those senators and congressmen only use us as a medium of exchange, a sort of barter and sale, so to speak. They lose no time in making preparations to stab us in the back. For example, take the case of job-freezing proposals of Paul V. McNutt, chief of the War Manpower Commission, and other advocates of legislation under which workers could be shifted about at the command of the administrator, just like chattel slaves. Further, some senators are conniving to lengthen the workweek under the guise of a patriotic gesture, but we know the ulterior motive behind it. Extend the work period beyond 48 hours or possibly 56. This proposal was part of an overall plan on manpower drafted by the association.

I am sure it is plain to anyone that we would not advocate any abandonment of social gains or destruction of labor safeguards. There is no question about longer hours during the emergency, but naturally on the condition that time and one-half be paid for overtime and doubletime where it is necessary. As a matter of fact, there are many workers who are adding many hours to their existing workweek by working overtime. However, the representatives of big business would like us to work longer hours without time and one-half.

There is another thing, the poll tax, which was recently talked to death. The opponents conducted an undisguised filibuster and unfortunately were successful in blocking the poll tax bill.

It seems to me this is a sad state of affairs. I just can't imagine we are living in the twentieth century and involved in a world conflagration, fighting to preserve our liberty. I believe it is safe to say there are thousands of those U. S. citizens who are joined up in the United States armed forces, and possibly some of them gave their lives, and because they are too poor to pay a poll tax they have been deprived of the opportunity to vote. The only reason I can see for this condition is because the common people are in the majority and those reactionary politicians are aware of the fact, for well they know just how the workers would vote.

Do you know it just occurred to me, about the senators who put on that stage play to retain the poll tax: When these same boys march down the streets in uniform I wonder if those senators have a conscience and would it bother them? It is perfectly all right to fight for their country, for they remember it is worth fighting for, but not to vote. I hope when the boys come back home this condition will have changed, for as sure as I am writing, they are going to ask questions.

At our last regular meeting, November 19, we were honored by the presence of International Vice President J. J. Duffy, who gave a very inspiring talk. He helped to clear some of the mist from our midst. Many questions were asked and were very ably answered.

There is no better investment one can make than to buy War Bonds. So, L. U. No. 794 made a substantial investment to the amount of \$500. This is our second investment.

Now that the United Nations are on the offensive and making rapid progress it seems that the tide has turned and that the great conflict is now going in our favor. President Roosevelt cheerfully admitted that there has been "a great deal of good news for the past two weeks" but he urged Americans not to become too optimistic.

I noticed that organized labor in the twin cities of Kansas City gave a dramatic demonstration. On November 19, after a radio station launched a campaign for the sale of War Bonds with which to purchase a B-24 bomber for the United States, A. F. of L. unions in the two cities subscribed \$150,000, enough to pay for the entire plane. With labor setting the pace, business men and the public generally swung into action, and a second bomber was purchased. I was just thinking it would be a wonderfully patriotic gesture if we in our organization would launch a similar campaign. Could we raise the necessary amount to buy a bomber? I think we could. Bring the question onto the floor of your local, it would not be long until a mighty movement would be in progress. Buy War Bonds and more. "V" for Victory!

W. S. MCLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Editor:

We would like to make a report on our 10 per cent club.

Our local, as I presume is the case with many other locals, has a good percentage of its members away on camp jobs, shipyard jobs and other government construction jobs, and who being lax in writing only send in their dues each three months.

These members, as a rule, leave no forwarding address when they change jobs and it has been impossible to contact them.

Those of our membership who have been contacted have purchased to the present time, bonds in the amount of \$7,990.50, buying them in the amount of nearly \$1,000 per month. This, plus the \$1,500 worth of bonds purchased outright by Local Union No. 850, would put our known total at \$9,490.50.

R. D. DuBOIS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

My letter did not reach the Editor in time for the December issue so I am sending this one a little sooner.

The New Year has started and it is with hopeful thoughts and wishes that the skies will continue to brighten and bring us nearer to victory and peace. Now is the time for all of us to buckle down for the final grind to win the war.

It has been hard for the average American to accustom himself to the rationing system that has become general in nearly everything, but we, as Americans, I am sure, are willing to sacrifice most any way so our fighting men overseas will be supplied.

The kicks generally heard are on the way rationing on most things is advertised in advance so that the "up and ups" buy up the supply and a great many rush in and you have something like a run on a bank. This makes a great many hoarders.

I believe in this system: As long as it is on the shelf sell it, and when you are out, you are out, and do without. Of course, everyone has an idea, but there is one thing sure, all of this will teach us a lesson we didn't know before. And when peace comes we will benefit, I hope, a great deal from this experience. I believe, too, due to this system of living, we will know each other better, the folks who live on our street, the folks who give you

a lift in their car after yours is gone and the army of us who ride the busses and hang on the straps.

May we all do these small things willingly and emerge a better people. A great blessing can come out of it all. Maybe the churches will be attended better. And don't forget the sympathy we can extend to some of our neighbors and friends for some loved one who died to make this world a better place to live in.

Yes, we will make the sacrifices necessary and be glad to do it in honor of the boys facing the enemy's bullets.

Here's hoping you a New Year that will bring peace, but not until we have done a job that will not have to be repeated again.

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1067, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

We telephone operators had a rush season for Christmas in both the local and toll departments.

December 15 we had our union dinner at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Home, with an attendance of 85. Guests were our traffic manager, R. M. Andrews, General Manager R. F. Mateer, Manning Kerr, the president of the Warren Telephone Co., A. B. Wright, head of the commercial department, C. D. Hershey, plant superintendent, and Mr. Hiltabiddle, the switchboard superintendent.

We had a gift exchange and after a very lovely turkey dinner there was an enjoyable program, with our mistress of ceremonies, Miss Ruth Dimling, in charge. Mrs. Arnadia Burbank gave the invocation. There were several dance numbers performed by pupils of Mrs. Besse Newton Brown. Carol singing and the annual poem, by Vada Lally, entitled "The Daily Life of a Telephone Operator." Later the group enjoyed dancing.

We all feel after such a nice party we can begin the new year determined to double our efforts to get this war finished so our boys can come home again.

VADA LALLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1215, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Greetings from the nation's capital! Since our last feeble efforts, the M. C. morning shift has lost Shultz—Private First Class Ralph C. Shultz now, if you please. Our best wishes go with him. WJSV gains a welcome addition in person of Ralph's wife, though. The program department has improved materially since Helen is back. Ross Beville left WINX recently to work for the WPB. Now, if we could only work in a few of our boys at the War Labor Board...

Bruce "Casey Jones" Geddes is having a difficult time these days—model railroading keeps him so busy that he seems to be getting thin—no time to eat his meals, no doubt. M. T. "Trainmaster" Beale is in much the same position—he claims his Alexandria yards are all jammed up with new rolling stock.

We hear from Lt. R. M. Pilcher occasionally; he was at Ft. Monmouth the last time we heard from him. He reported that one day soon they were going to show him a radio—just so he will recognize it if he sees one again, sometime. Well, good!

We welcome two new members this month—Floyd Steele and Robert Green. Both men are Ralph Cannon's slaves at WINX. Roy Bechtol is back at the WJSV transmitter after a short term at the studios. Roy was trying to get a priority on a kiddy-car just before he left the studio, as a solution to the transportation problem. Kenneth "Prexy" Groom is looking around for a nice, comfortable straitjacket. He is worn to a frazzle,

Women's Auxiliary Button



A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gilt, designed especially for I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch.

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interpreting the new contract between CBS and the I. B. E. W. Well, it could have been written in Latin, Ken.

We were mighty pleased to receive a visit last month from Brother Weston, formerly of KNX, now with Uncle Sam's Navy. He gathered a lot of news while he was here—what's the matter with the guys on the West Coast—lost your pencils, fellas? Remember, if you don't write, you're wrong. (Yeah, I know it's corny, but it's still the truth.)

We call him "Full Network" Dalton now. But we would like to know how much he paid for the plug he got on a football game broadcast a few weeks back. Ken Cox has been looking for a typewriter lately—we venture the opinion that he is figuring on grabbing off one of those stenographic jobs in the government. Now that the pay scales have been raised he can get rich quick. Or you could go back to moonshining in the hills of Tennessee, Ken.

Howard "Bud" Hayes has been off sick for over two weeks, but at this writing he's well on the road to recovery. See what working the morning shift does to a fellow? Complete collapse, we think, but the medico says flu. Corn is corn, is corn, is corn, Bud. Ask Howard Stephan—he's been fighting these morning shows for years. (And he has our sympathy.)

The way we heard it, Harold Forry's trip to Indiana for a week's hunting was not too successful. Oh, well, he had fun anyhow. Someone was telling the story that Harold took a pot-shot at what appeared to be wild life, but when he got closer and took a good look, he seemed to recognize the general outlines of a cow. Then he met the farmer, whose territory Harold was trespassing. Says Harold (pleasantly), "Oh, was that your cow?" Replied the farmer, angrily, "No, that was no cow; that was my wife." Phew! Now, if Frank Seville could just find out when the open season on women begins . . . Paging Brother Laker! Paging Brother Laker!

It's a shame that audio amplifiers won't run on hot air, isn't it? Wally Brester has been trying to get the studio equipment running without benefit of input voltage—if hot air would keep the equipment running, M. C. power expenses would sure take a sharp drop.

That's all for this month—aren't you glad? Except for our very cordial wishes to all for a happy New Year.

A. O. HARDY,
Acting Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Gas rationing and its effect upon the meeting place of Local No. 1216 is to be discussed at the next regular meeting, December 8. Inasmuch as all members of Local No. 1216 are employed at different radio stations within a radius of 25 miles, our regular meeting place has been at a point of equal distance for all to come. This has necessitated holding our meetings in a district schoolhouse which is inaccessible by means of commercial transportation. Most of the members feel rather seriously at this time about the situation and it may be that the meeting place will have to be moved to a point accessible to the majority by commercial means. This, of course, would leave some with a 50-mile round trip and bus service not on too regular a schedule. We hope that all will turn out all right. We have been having good attendance and hope that it can continue.

Brothers Person and Sukor, of the WCCO staff, took what will probably be their last hunting trip for the duration. Brother Person went up in the vicinity of Barnum, Minn., and bagged himself a nice 225-pound buck deer.

ATTENTION!

The following statement is typical of a number of reports which we have received:

"The electrical maintenance work at the John Doe Plant is controlled by another organization as a result of our members refusing to accept offers of employment there."

Unfortunately, the very fact that members of our organization refused to accept maintenance jobs and in many instances have left maintenance jobs is the reason why other organizations are taking over control of maintenance work in factories and on utility properties.

Another peculiar phase of this is that many of the members who leave such jobs have the idea that they have the right to use the organization to cause such workmen who took the jobs to be removed in order that they may return to the job. It is decidedly unfair for anyone to expect another individual to be removed from a job in order that he may go back to a job which he left for the purpose of taking advantage of what appeared to him to be a better job and the organization cannot support such requests. This is the way members forfeit jurisdiction.

It is extremely important that every effort be made to man maintenance jobs of all kinds for the reason that the construction boom is nearing its end.



International President.

Brother Sukor bagged himself a 175-pounder west of Itasca State Park. They probably had meat rationing in mind when they hung up those two bucks and thought of the venison that would be on their respective tables this winter.

WMIN has received their newly negotiated contract from the I. O. all signed and approved except for the salary increases which have to be approved by the WPB.

Harvey Headen of the WLOL transmitter staff, became the proud father of a six-pound-one-ounce boy at 6:05 p. m. on November 29. Now his young daughter has a brother to grow up with. Mrs. Headen and son are doing fine. Congratulations, Harvey, and will be looking forward to the cigar. Brother Kimberly, lieutenant, USNR, was in town for a few days on leave and it was good to see him. He stopped up and renewed acquaintances with the WLOL staff. He is all Navy at the present but will be looking forward to his return when it is all over.

Brother Clyde Green, of the WTCN staff, now in the Army Air Forces (lieutenant), is stationed at Oklahoma City, Okla., at the present.

Nothing to report from members of the staff at WDGY and KSTP but all stations are

very busy and working with somewhat restricted personnel.

GENE BRAUTIGAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1249, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Everyone is working in this part of the country but not like it was last summer. Most of the boys have either gone south or to Jersey or Pennsylvania. We have heard that some of them are coming back after spending their Christmas vacation at home.

Well, we are still buying War Bonds and sending many of our boys to the front. At present, we have about 75 of them in the service and they cover all branches of it. From the ground to the paratroopers, we know that they will give a good account of themselves. But to insure this, we, at home, should buy as many stamps and bonds as possible in order to give our boys all the fighting material they need and try to save the money we are now making so that we will not have to worry in the future.

Brothers, this is all for now but will see you in the next issue.

E. R. PECK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1259, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

New Year's greetings from a radio broadcast local appearing in Correspondence columns for the very first time.

Our local was organized during April, 1941. We were formed with 17 charter members. All of these transferred in from the local wireman's group, No. 124. We have grown, and now have 34 members in good standing. There are also six members serving with the armed forces of this country. It is our desire at some future date to honor these latter members with personal mention.

Until the present time this local has been meeting on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Pickwick. Under discussion currently is the question of accepting the very fraternal offer of Local No. 124 to hold our meetings in their recently acquired new quarters. These are at 104 West 40th Street.

The first of our contracts was closed with the Kansas local station on August 17, 1941. The last of the four regional broadcasting stations on the Missouri side of the river was brought into the fold, and sewed up contractwise shortly before May 1, 1942. All negotiations through to the final signing were handled by our I. O. representative for this territory, "Wally" Reed, very capable "steersman," that he is.

Local 1259 also has a member and an alternate duly accredited to both the Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas Central Labor Unions, and is a member of the Missouri State Federation of Labor. We are trying to make things hum in the "transmission of sound with or without ethereal aid" field in and about K. C. Wish us success, and visit our meetings on second Wednesday at eight in the evening if passing through here.

"LEN" BRANN,
Press Secretary.

PLANNING FOR PEACE

(Continued from page 10)

hands to a charter which, in general terms, set out the nature of the world which they desired to establish after the war. The Atlantic Charter has since then been signed on behalf of all the United Nations. The fifth clause of the charter declares the desire of the American and the British leaders "to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security." The proposals of this Report are designed as a practical contribution towards the achievement of the social security which is named in the closing words. The proposals cover ground which must be covered, in one way or another, in translating the words of the Atlantic Charter into deeds. They represent, not an attempt by one nation to gain for its citizens advantages at the cost of their fellow fighters in a common cause, but a contribution to that common cause. They are concerned not with increasing the wealth of the British people but with so distributing whatever wealth is available to them in total, as to deal first with first things, with essential physical needs. They are a sign of the belief that the object of government in peace and in war is not the glory of rulers or of races but the happiness of the common man. That is a belief which, through all differences

in forms of government, unites not only the democracies whose leaders put their hands to the Atlantic Charter but those democracies and all their allies. It unites the United Nations and divides them from their enemies.

At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Interdepartmental Committee have pursued the task of surveying the social services of Britain and examining plans for their reconstruction during the most savage, most universal and most critical war in which Britain has ever been engaged. It would be wrong to conclude this Report without expressing gratitude to all those who in such a crisis have, nevertheless, found time and energy to assist the Committee in this task, who, triumphing over difficulties of dispersal, of loss of staff, of absorption in urgent tasks of war, have prepared memoranda, attended to give evidence, and have discussed their problems with so much frankness and public spirit. Naturally, the question has arisen at times whether it is possible to give to such problems in war the consideration that they need, whether, both for the sake of concentration on war effort and to make the best in reconstruction, the work of the Committee should not have been postponed to a more leisured season. The question may be asked and can be answered. The interest that has been shown in the problems of the Committee, by nearly all those who have come before the Committee or have prepared memoranda, is probably a true reflection of the state of public feeling and represents probably a right judgment of the time when reconstruction should be taken in hand. There are difficulties in planning reconstruction of the social services during the height of war, but there are also advantages in doing so. The prevention of want and the diminution and

relief of disease—the special aim of the social services—are, in fact, a common interest of all citizens. It may be possible to secure a keener realization of that fact in war than it is in peace, because war breeds national unity. It may be possible, through sense of national unity and readiness to sacrifice personal interests to the common cause, to bring about changes which, when they are made, will be accepted on all hands as advances, but which it might be difficult to make at other times. There appears at any rate to be no doubt of the determination of the British people, however hard pressed in war, not to live wholly for war, not to abandon care of what may come after. That, after all, is in accord with the nature of democracies, of the spirit in which they fight and of the purpose for which they fight. They make war, today more consciously than ever, not for the sake of war, not for dominion or revenge, but war for peace. If the united democracies today can show strength and courage and imagination equal to their manifest desire, can plan for a better peace even while waging total war, they will win together two victories which in truth are indivisible.

Freedom from want cannot be forced on a democracy or given to a democracy. It must be won by them. Winning it needs courage and faith and a sense of national unity: courage to face facts and difficulties and overcome them; faith in our future and in the ideals of fair play and freedom for which century after century our forefathers were prepared to die; a sense of national unity overriding the interests of any class or section. The Plan for Social Security in this Report is submitted by one who believes that in this supreme crisis the British people will not be found wanting, or courage and faith and national unity, of material and spiritual power to play their part in achieving both social security and the victory of justice among nations upon which security depends.

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1200 Fifteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

FIGHT ON PARALYSIS

(Continued from page 15)

President Roosevelt wrote Mr. Green: "Engrossed as we are in our all-out effort to win this war, we must find time to wage another war, the war against disease, especially epidemic disease, which may strike anybody, any time, anywhere. No let-up can be permitted.

"Labor's active participation in a cause which is so close to my heart has always been noteworthy, and I am certainly very grateful that the men and women of your affiliated organizations will endeavor to make this year's fund-raising drive an outstanding success."

In his letter to Mr. Murray, the President stated: "I appreciate especially your assurance that the C.I.O. will stand 100 per cent behind our 1943 campaign. And I am sure that your men and women will respond generously with their dimes and dollars to fight the children's enemy on the home front.

"We are engaged in a total war against the enemies of democracy, and yet we must find the time and the means with which to wage another war—this one against disease—for that is the American way."

Mr. Rosenberg said: "Labor always has taken a leading role in every important cause for the relief of the under-privileged and sick. It strikes rich and poor alike. Every working man and woman in the United States knows also that labor has a great friend in the White House and we, who live in a democracy, are happy to take advantage of the privilege of greeting him on his birthday with a contribution to the fight against infantile paralysis."

IN MEMORIAM

Joseph Stahl Brohm, L. U. No. 11

Initiated March 17, 1941, in L. U. No. 691

It is with sincere regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 11, District 4, record the passing of our late Brother Joseph Stahl (Bud) Brohm; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. E. BOURNIQUE,
GEORGE A. KLING,
RICHARD A. POCKAT,

Burbank, Calif. Committee

Harold Bonafield Posten, L. U. No. 11

Reinitiated April 21, 1941 in L. U. No. 691

It is with sincere regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 11, District 4, record the passing of our late Brother, Harold Bonafield Posten; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. E. BOURNIQUE,
GEORGE A. KLING,
RICHARD A. POCKAT,

Burbank, Calif. Committee

Elba Barrow, L. U. No. 53

Reinitiated January 28, 1941

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Elba Barrow; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Barrow, L. U. No. 53, has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 53, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother Elba Barrow.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
WILLIAM BURKREY,
T. M. CASSIDY,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

James Zock, L. U. No. 1329

Initiated September 30, 1942

The sudden and untimely death of our Brother, James Zock, has cast a shadow over all the members of our local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM C. YORK,
Recording Secretary
Hackensack, N. J.

C. H. Morris, L. U. No. 465

Initiated April 22, 1922

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 465 record the passing of our Brother, C. H. Morris; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

R. P. SIMARD,
R. J. WILCOX,
W. H. RODGERS,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

Robert Roy Ritchie, L. U. No. 9

Initiated September 25, 1936

Burl F. Caldwell, L. U. No. 9

Initiated December 27, 1937

It is with profound sorrow that L. U. No. 9 records the deaths of two of its members, whose names are set out above, both of whom were members of this organization for many years. These men brought to this local an interest, zeal and intelligence rarely met with, and recognizing our debt to them we take this means of acknowledging their unselfish service; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 9 offer a tribute to their memories for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country, their faithfulness to their Brothers and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

JOHN LAMPING,
ERNEST MANN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

William Hargrave, L. U. No. 723

Initiated October 22, 1940

Whereas, it has been the will of our divine Ruler, that our friend and Brother, William (Pinky) Hargrave, be called to his reward, it leaves a void not only in our Brotherhood, but in the entire community, which will be felt by all who knew him.

His quiet, unassuming modesty, in one who occupied such a niche in the world of sport was most unusual. He was greatly admired and respected by hundreds of the youth of our community. His fine character and personal example of fair-play, good sportsmanship, generosity, loyalty and humility will leave a lasting impression etched in the minds of all who were fortunate enough to have worked and played with him.

He was a good husband and father to his family and a faithful member of our Brotherhood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped and our membership mourn the departure of our good Brother Hargrave, that his bereaved family be informed of this action and our deepest sympathy, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family and a copy be entered in the minutes of this organization.

SAM E. EVANS,
CHARLES W. WILDER,
GUY HALL,

Fort Wayne, Ind. Committee

Arthur F. Dimock, L. U. No. 1152

Reinitiated April 29, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1152, record the passing of our Brother, Arthur F. Dimock; be it therefore

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

PAUL C. CURTIS,
Recording Secretary
Sayre, Pa.

Francis Koenig, L. U. No. 50

Initiated November 11, 1936

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 50, record the passing, on December 2, 1942, of our departed friend and Brother, Francis Koenig; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this hour of their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

WILLIAM RAY HILL,
STEVE GUTOWSKI,
Y. DARBY,

Oakland, Calif. Committee

L. H. Magill, L. U. No. 465

Initiated August 5, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 465, record the passing of our Brother, L. H. Magill; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

R. P. SIMARD,
R. J. WILCOX,
W. H. RODGERS,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

Robert E. Deel, L. U. No. 723

Initiated May 11, 1937

The sudden and untimely death of our beloved Brother Robert E. Deel has cast a shadow over all the members of our local union. Brother Deel at one time served as the fourth president of Local No. 723, and at another time was its secretary. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the City Light and Power Company.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his beloved wife and relatives; that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication, a copy be mailed to his wife and a copy be duly recorded on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

GUY HALL,
SAM E. EVANS,
N. L. BEN DURE,

Fort Wayne, Ind. Committee

William P. Morrissey, L. U. No. 849

Initiated November 5, 1937

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 849, record the death of Brother William P. Morrissey, who passed from our midst November 23, 1942.

Whereas in the death of Brother Morrissey we feel the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Morrissey.

JOHN F. MANNING,
Shelburne Falls, Mass. Recording Secretary

Frank E. Barry, L. U. No. 362

Reinitiated March 19, 1942

Early this year we welcomed into our local a new member. We anticipated a long and mutually enjoyable comradeship. Now we must bow humbly to God's judgment and with the deepest sorrow record the passing of our esteemed Brother, Frank E. Barry; it is therefore

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days, and, at its next assembly, the membership stand in silent tribute for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his family our condolence and present them with a copy of these resolutions, which are to be spread upon the minutes of our local, and sent to our Journal for publication.

WILLIAM A. HUSSONG,
Washington, D. C. Recording Secretary

M. W. Waggoner, L. U. No. 1141

Initiated January 24, 1941

In that Almighty God, with His infinite wisdom, has deemed it necessary to remove from our midst our Brother, M. W. Waggoner, it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, of L. U. No. 1141, record his passing.

In remembrance of him, we express our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family; and be it

Resolved, That the members stand silent for one minute at their next regular meeting as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of his family and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

ROSS CRAWFORD,
T. O. DRUMMOND,
PAUL RIGGINS,

Oklahoma City, Okla. Committee

W. C. Welch, L. U. No. 716

Reinitiated June 11, 1909

It is with deepest sorrow and regret, that we, the members of L. U. No. 716, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother W. C. Welch, who was a member of L. U. No. 716, prior to being placed on the pension rolls in the International Office, and whom Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife, our heartfelt sympathy in this loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the wife of our departed Brother.

DON KENNARD,
LEO B. JACOB,
I. R. SMITH,
CLYDE WAGNER,
Committee

Houston, Texas

F. Hitzeman, L. U. No. 748

Initiated February 7, 1936

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 748, record the passing of our friend and Brother, F. Hitzeman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

J. KRAUS,
Jersey City, N. J. Recording Secretary

Harry J. Maurer, L. U. No. 744

Reinitiated October 8, 1939

Whereas, God, the Father of all men, considered the time appropriate to relieve our beloved Brother, Harry J. Maurer, of the trials and tribulations of this earth; and

Whereas Brother Maurer has been a conscientious member of our Brotherhood, and this local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in his honor, a copy of this resolution sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; the original sent to his bereaved wife, and a copy spread upon the minutes of the next meeting of this local union.

SAMUEL FRAZER,
C. T. POOR,
G. E. REIKER,
G. J. RAY,
A. S. DAWSON,
Executive Board

Philadelphia, Pa.

George M. Berwanger, L. U. No. 744

Initiated June 9, 1940

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to call unto Himself our dearly beloved Brother, George M. Berwanger, while serving his country in the United States Marine Corps in the Solomon Islands; and

Whereas Brother Berwanger has been a true and faithful member of this local union since the day of his initiation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped in his honor for a period of 30 days; the original of this resolution be sent to his bereaved father, a copy to be published in the Electrical Workers Journal, and a copy spread upon the minutes of the next meeting of this local union.

SAMUEL FRAZER,
A. S. DAWSON,
C. T. POOR,
G. J. RAY,
G. E. REIKER,
Executive Board

Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry J. Axtell, L. U. No. 160

Initiated March 23, 1937, in L. U. No. 292

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Harry J. Axtell, who died on December 1, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

William Richter, L. U. No. 35

Initiated March 25, 1938

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 35, record the passing of our late Brother, William Richter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

Hartford, Conn. FRANK DEVINE,
Recording Secretary

George Patrick Dooley, L. U. No. 278

Initiated August 28, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 278 record the passing of our Brother George Patrick Dooley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

CHARLES A. WOLFE,
W. W. MCLELLAN,
J. W. SHAW,
Corpus Christi, Texas Committee

Harry C. Schuett, L. U. No. 763

Initiated July 2, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 763, record the passing of Brother Harry C. Schuett.

Whereas L. U. No. 763 has lost in the passing of Brother Schuett a true member, a loyal friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 763, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

CARL E. SCHAETZLE,
Omaha, Nebraska. Recording Secretary

Christ Macres, L. U. No. 713

Reinitiated July 18, 1921

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 713, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Christ Macres; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,
WILLIAM RUDOLPH,
ALBERT SHORT,
Chicago, Ill. Committee

Charles D. Shea, L. U. No. 7

Initiated February 2, 1931

It is with sincere sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 7, of Springfield, Mass., record the death of Brother Charles D. Shea on December 4, 1942.

Brother Shea was a member of our local union for 12 years and was always a true and loyal union member. He was a skillful electrician and his fine character and pleasing manner made him a real asset to our organization. He was recently appointed as electrical inspector for the city of Springfield, the youngest man ever appointed to such a position, which he filled with ability and distinction. His sudden death was a distinct shock to all of us.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Shea, a copy spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 7, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

ARTHUR M. ILLIG,
EDWARD MULLARKEY,
CHARLES E. CAFFEY,
Springfield, Mass. Committee

James Greene, L. U. No. 1249

Reinitiated June 15, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth, our esteemed and beloved Brother James Greene; and

Whereas, the members of L. U. No. 1249 deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the hour of deep trial and sorrow, we extend to his family and relatives, our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 1249 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother Greene; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 1249 and a copy be sent to the International Office with request that it be published in the official Journal.

WILLIAM GILBERT,
C. M. SHOULTZ,
FLOYD CURTIS,
Syracuse, N. Y. Committee

Claud V. Thorpe, L. U. No. 202

Reinitiated July 18, 1940, in L. U. No. 477

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 202, record the passing of our Brother, Claud V. Thorpe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

G. L. PICKLE,
R. E. MARTIN,
San Francisco, Calif. Committee

G. C. Ellis, L. U. No. 479

Reinitiated September 3, 1935, in L. U. No. 324

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 479, record the passing of one of our members, Brother G. C. Ellis, who had been a true and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Ellis and to express our appreciation of his loyalty to the cause of the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement, that we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, that we spread a copy on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

W. L. HOLST,
F. E. MACK,
ED WHEAT,
Beaumont, Texas Committee

William J. Sigler, L. U. No. 1035

Initiated April 7, 1939

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our worthy and esteemed Brother, William J. Sigler; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives, our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

JAMES WASSMAN,
ROELOF L. SCHULING,
ADOLPH ZACK,
Newark, New Jersey Committee

Anthony E. Schreiner, L. U. No. 86

Reinitiated June 6, 1923

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 86, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Anthony E. Schreiner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 86, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

CHARLES PETTIS,
HOMER PRYOR,
Rochester, New York Committee

John J. Brown, L. U. No. 1035*Initiated March 2, 1939*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, John J. Brown; and

Whereas, we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives, our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

JAMES WASSMAN,
ROELOF L. SCHUILING,
ANTHONY A. MALIK,

Newark, New Jersey Committee

Kirby Hammock, L. U. No. 466*Initiated June 4, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 466, pay our last respects to the memory of Brother Kirby Hammock, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Hammock.

M. P. GEENE,
J. W. MOORE,
J. R. MILLER,

Charleston, W. Va. Committee

H. E. Smeader, L. U. No. 531*Reinitiated April 29, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 531, record the passing of our Brother H. E. Smeader; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

P. O. CALAHAN,
J. L. McGRATH,
OGLE TAYLOR,

Michigan City, Indiana Committee

Carl Niles, L. U. No. 210*Initiated December 12, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 210, record the passing of Brother Carl Niles; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of the L. U. No. 210, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. 210 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

JOHN GASKO,
CHARLES FORSLING,
J. L. BUTLER,

Atlantic City, N. J. Committee

Ralph Lowenhaupt, L. U. No. 35*Reinitiated December 30, 1914*

The passing onward of Brother Ralph Lowenhaupt has brought to the membership of L. U. No. 35 a sense of real and personal sorrow. A member of long standing, always interested and active in local union affairs until advancing age limited his activities, his wise counsel and thoughtful consideration made him an influence for progress and good unionism. Being one of the most skillful and highly respected journeymen with the company for whom he worked, his fellow employees ever found in him a mentor and an inspiration.

Words seem too weak to express to his loved ones the depth of sympathy which we feel and we would extend to them that heartfelt handclasp which speaks of a sorrow mutually shared.

FRANK DEVINE,
Recording Secretary

Hartford, Conn.

John A. McKinzie, L. U. No. 322*Reinitiated July 27, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 322 record the passing of our Brother, James M. McKinzie, on October 22, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his family, and a copy to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

J. C. COUNTS,
G. K. FORSTER,

Casper, Wyoming. President, Secretary

Wade Graham Lewis, L. U. No. 436*Initiated April 11, 1941*

We, the members of L. U. No. 436, at our last regular meeting, November 13, 1942, stood in silent tribute to the memory of our dearly beloved friend and Brother, Wade G. Lewis, who was accidentally killed October 30, 1942; and

Whereas we wished to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore it was

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that we incorporate into our minutes a copy of these resolutions, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that a copy be sent his family.

CARLISLE CAMPBELL,
RUPERT E. BAYLISS,
EARL C. SHELBY,

El Dorado, Arkansas Committee

A. C. Overland, L. U. No. 125*Initiated July 28, 1933*

To L. U. No. 125 again falls the regretful duty of recording the passing onward of an active and valued member, as we close the membership file of Brother A. C. Overland.

We extend to his loved ones our fraternal sympathy, for we share the loss of a friend and Brother.

The charter of L. U. No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Overland and a copy of this tribute shall be inscribed on the minutes of this meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

ROBERT B. McCLURG,
JOHN A. RAY,
M. KUPETZ,

Portland, Oregon Committee

John V. Fauver, L. U. No. 697*Initiated March 3, 1910, in L. U. No. 132*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John V. Fauver, who has been a member of L. U. No. 697 since January, 1917, and whereas L. U. No. 697 has lost a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss, which we share; be it further

Resolved, Therefore, that we stand in silent tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family as an expression of our sympathy, also a copy be spread on our local minutes and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

RAY F. ABBOTT,
H. H. JACOBS,
DUKE McARTY,

Gary, Ind. Committee

Jacob Miller, L. U. No. 125*Initiated September 23, 1917*

It is with a feeling of deepest sorrow that L. U. No. 125 records the passing onward of Brother Jacob Miller.

The breaking of associations that have covered years of friendship brings an inescapable sense of shock. The fact that Brother Miller has been with one of our largest employing companies for more than 53 years only partly reflects the circle of his influence. He will indeed be missed.

To his loved ones, we express that sympathy which springs from the depths of the heart in a mutual loss. We mourn with them.

We shall drape the charter of L. U. No. 125 for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Miller, and shall spread a copy of this tribute on the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

C. E. DUNAVEN,
FRED M. DAVIS,
HARRY LIVINGSTONE,

Portland, Oreg. Committee

William Minnick, L. U. No. 39*Initiated October 9, 1930*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 39, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother William Minnick; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, that we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

H. DELANEY,
PHIL. GROW,
B. SUTHERLAND,

Cleveland, Ohio. Committee

H. E. Smeader, L. U. No. 531*Reinitiated April 29, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 531, record the passing of our Brother H. E. Smeader; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

P. CALAHAN,
J. L. McGRATH,
OGLE TAYLOR,

Michigan City, Ind. Committee

Benjamin F. Major, L. U. No. 657*Reinitiated September 5, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 657 record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Benjamin F. Major, who passed away November 12, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 657, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

ALBERT A. YATES,
J. R. JOHNSON,
L. L. LANGDON,

Jerome, Ariz. Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM DECEMBER 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1942

L.U.	Name	Amount
48	Guy R. Evans	\$1,000.00
702	Robert Jamison	300.00
134	Martin W. Swanson	1,000.00
697	J. V. Fauver	1,000.00
I. O. (716)	W. C. Welch	1,000.00
760	H. H. Smith	1,000.00
48	Fred Fuller	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	W. L. Vice	1,000.00
9	R. R. Ritchie	1,000.00
9	H. J. Kusterer	1,000.00
982	T. O'Neal	300.00
134	Charles Eldred	1,000.00
763	H. C. Schuelt	300.00
39	W. F. Minnick	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	J. F. Niehaus	1,000.00
326	J. L. Regan	1,000.00
694	Paul M. Fleming	1,000.00
125	A. C. Overland	1,000.00
58	F. A. Sharick	1,000.00
35	R. H. Lawenhaupt	1,000.00
702	F. W. Hency	825.00
77	W. H. Parry	1,000.00
713	C. A. Macres	1,000.00
38	A. T. Miller	1,000.00
I. O. (694)	W. P. Beilstein	1,000.00
I. O. (211)	J. J. Brannigan	1,000.00
134	O. Campbell	1,000.00
3	M. R. Jarvis	1,000.00
160	A. C. Guthals	1,000.00

L.U.	Name	Amount
479	G. C. Ellis	1,000.00
437	J. W. Stys	300.00
1009	Arthur Moore	300.00
657	B. F. Major	300.00
103	Charles Levy	1,000.00
202	C. V. Thorpe	475.00
3	George Sullivan, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O. (122)	Charles W. Shipman	1,000.00
I. O. (744)	G. M. Berwanger	475.00
18	Frank Crawford	1,000.00
50	F. J. Koenig	1,000.00
499	A. A. Griska	1,000.00
702	R. E. Crandall	1,000.00
134	B. F. Trehey	1,000.00
58	F. McLean	1,000.00
I. O. (719)	L. E. Beauchemin	1,000.00
7	Charles Shea	1,000.00
1141	M. W. Waggoner	300.00
134	George H. Wegsh	1,000.00
160	H. J. Axtell	1,000.00
3	J. J. Carley	1,000.00
637	M. A. West	825.00
I. O. (31)	C. W. Olson	300.00
I. O. (106)	J. C. Decatur	1,000.00
569	H. J. Bonn	300.00
I. O. (340)	R. A. Brogan	1,000.00
164	H. B. Wright	1,000.00
18	W. R. McMahon	1,000.00
744	H. J. Maurer	650.00
I. O. (494)	B. W. Brandt	825.00
531	H. E. Smeader	300.00
436	W. G. Lewis	300.00
I. O. (77)	C. L. Moran	1,000.00
18	R. G. Marsh	1,000.00
501	A. Spring, Jr.	1,000.00
143	C. F. Snyder	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	R. V. Griggs	1,000.00
134	William P. Gallagher	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	J. H. Geddes	1,000.00
1152	Arthur F. Dimock	150.00
3	Samuel Watkins	150.00
I. O. (824)	Charles B. Heidbrink	150.00
77	J. P. Perrault	150.00
595	Frank Craddock	150.00
		\$59,125.00

CENTRAL SELLING OFFICE FOR BONDS IN WEST

(Continued from page 14)

Both the members of the union and members of the contractors association will utilize the office for the purchase of bonds, and they will permit other members of the entire electrical industry to purchase bonds through the central office. At the same time the union has begun its campaign through its business agents to interest all members in a 10 per cent bond subscription each month.

"AMERICA ON ITS EAR"

(Continued from page 11)

the individual. However, the state should not stifle incentive, opportunity or responsibility.

5. Job insurance is given the central position in the plan.
6. The plan widens benefits, and includes disability, medical treatment and funeral expenses. It is spoken of as a plan of protection for the individual citizen from the cradle to the grave. The plan also includes what is called in America workmen's compensation, and also maternity benefits.
7. A Ministry of Social Security will be established.

"The main feature of the Plan for Social Security is a scheme of social insurance against interruption and destruction of earning power and for special expenditure arising at birth, marriage or death. The scheme embodies six fundamental principles: flat rate of subsistence benefit; flat rate of contribution; unification of administrative responsibility; adequacy of benefit; comprehensiveness; and classification. * * * The aim of the Plan for Social Security is to make want under any circumstances unnecessary."

EVERYBODY GETS—EVERYBODY PAYS

The Beveridge report gives considerable attention to paying for social security. It asserts that when the wage earner pays a substantial part of the cost, he can feel that he is getting security, not charity. The report maintains that the price paid is worth the cost to both the insured person, the employer and the state.

The Plan for Social Security is regarded as a means of redistributing national income. The report declares that it is an orderly way of meeting the problem of care for the population; that care will have to be given either from private means, charity; from annuities built up by individual citizens; or by the Social Security Plan.

The coverage of the Beveridge plan includes:

1. All persons normally working under contract of service.
2. Other gainfully occupied persons.
3. Housewives, that is married women of working age.
4. Others of working age not gainfully occupied.
5. Children below working age.
6. Persons above working age.

In other words, the entire British population.

This is a report that every American worker could well afford to read. The Macmillan Company itself says this about the report: "The importance of this report as the basis for the consideration of post-war problems can hardly be overemphasized. Here, after 18 months of intensive study by a distinguished economist and government planner is presented the first well-conceived, completely thought out preview of the social—and other—problems which must be solved throughout the world in shaping things to come.

"We count it a great privilege to have been given by His Majesty's Stationery Office the rights of publication in this country of this significant document."

UNIONS KEEP FAITH

(Continued from page 15)

night, we started to build at seven o'clock the next morning.

Since that Monday, and within 29 months, we have completed more than

\$50,000,000 worth of construction activities. In addition to the main naval base here at the air station, we have constructed many, many outlying air fields, rifle ranges, ammunition storage depots, housing units by the thousands, dredging, power plants, hospitals, offices of all kinds and warehouses, both sea and land plane hangers, and too many other things to mention.

It is sufficient to say that our original contract covered 35 projects or items. Today it exceeds 280, and as to progress, and the fast curve on completion, with the exception of one short period, we have exceeded expectations. That one exception was—we were a little short on the fast curve, and when we fell behind the fast curve, take my word for it, we were needed a-plenty by Captain Cotter, Commander Sanquist and other officers.

Early this week I read of 11 young Americans who distinguished themselves in playing a great American game. I am sure these 11 men are justly proud to be selected and named as the All-American 1942 football team.

I want to speak not only for myself, but for everyone of you folks, to our Army and Navy people, and tell them we have a similar pride and great satisfaction because we are meeting here today to be selected as another American team for distinguished services; in doing a good job. I am extremely happy to be associated with this team of working All-Americans and to have a part in another demonstration of what free men and women can accomplish by combining their various talents and skills in a united effort.

We, who are here to celebrate the recognition of our accomplishments in a great war effort, are honored to have as our guests so many of our distinguished officers and citizens who have in their several professions and fields of endeavor made notable accomplishments.

We couldn't have earned this citation, this honor, the Army and Navy "E," without the skill and understanding of our Army and Navy officers. Neither could we have won this award if it hadn't been for the wonderful service, help and complete understanding from the engineers and architects on this project—Giffels and Valet. Neither could we have won this award had it not been for the complete cooperation of the American Federation of Labor acting through their many representatives, as well as our sub-contractors and suppliers of materials and equipment of all kinds and descriptions.

In truth—they all helped us to furnish that *extra something* that made our work outstanding.

These are difficult and trying times, but, with God's grace, men and women who fight, like ours do, on so many fronts, on land and sea and air, and men and women who work like our folks do to build and produce to support this great national war effort, will bring about a victory which will assure our freedom and also bring a greater happiness to all mankind.

Oh, yes, my people, I am proud of you and I congratulate my fellow-workers and offer grateful thanks to the Army and Navy officials and others for their wonderful assistance.

We have come far—but we have work to do. Let us continue to go forward to journey's end.

I say to you all, and I say to myself, no folding of the hands, no complacency. Let it not be said of us we quit before the battle was over.

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Moundsville, W. Va.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.
BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO MFG. CORP., 67 Broad St., New York City.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PETERSON & CO., C. J., 1322 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 417 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
BURKAW ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 105 East 29th St., New York City.
DOSSERT ELECTRIC CONNECTORS, 242 West 41st St., New York City.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Moundsville, W. Va.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., New Brunswick, N. J.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
AETNA FLUORESCENT LTG. FIXTURE CO., 476 Broome St., New York City.
AINSWORTH LIGHTING, INC., 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2080 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
ARCHITECTURAL BRONZE STUDIO, INC., St. Louis, Mo.
ART CRAFT FLUORESCENT CORP., 132 Bleecker St., New York City.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
ART METAL MFG. CO., INC., 3110 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
ATLANTIS STEEL CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTLER-KOHAUS of METCO PRODUCTS, INC., 2833 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.
CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
CLAUDE E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd Ave., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 222 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 27-01 Bridge Plaza N, Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LIGHTING CORP., 26 East 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 2100 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 ILLINOIS FLUORESCENTS, 2949 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 IMPERIAL LIGHTING PRODUCTS CO., Greensburg, Pa.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KIRLIN COMPANY, THE, 3435 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KLEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.
 McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.

McPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METALCRAFT, INC., 1009 South 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 METALCRAFT PRODUCTS CO., 139-143 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
 MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
 NATIONAL LIGHTING SUPPLY CO., 841 6th Ave., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PEERLESS NEON, 1903 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
 ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
 SCHAFFER CO., MAX., Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SECO-LITE MFG. CO., 2619 Chouteau, St. Louis, Mo.
 SIGLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHT CO., 718 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELLITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Coin-Operated Machines

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 CHICAGO COIN MACHINE CO., 1725 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Luminous Tube Transformers

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
 NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

Electrical Portable Lamps, Lamp Shades and Electrical Novelties Division

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.
 ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.
 ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.
 ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 20 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.
 BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.
 BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.
 BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.
 CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.
 CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.
 DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.
 ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 142 E. 32nd St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.
 HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.
 HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.
 KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.
 KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
 LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.
 LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.
 MAJESTIC IMPORTING CO., 133 West 24th St., New York City.
 MANSFIELD LAMP CO., 878 Broadway, New York City.
 METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 429 W. 54th St., New York City.
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.
 MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NELSON BEAD CO., 48 West 37th St., New York City.
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PARCLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
 PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
 QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.
 QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 RAYMORE MANUFACTURING, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 19 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
 SADECK, CHARLES, 16 West 19th St., New York City.
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.
 SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
 SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.
 SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.
 SILVRAY LTG., INC., Boundbrook, N. J.
 SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.
 STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.
 STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.
 SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.
 TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.
 TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
 WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.
 WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDSEYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elevator Control Boards and Controlling Devices

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

Electrical Specialties

BONNELL ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 194 Chambers St., New York City.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Electrical Metal Molding and Surface Metal Raceway

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Refrigeration

CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio Manufacturing

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMALGAMATED RADIO TELEVISION CORP., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
 AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 21-10 49th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Pas-saic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 CROSLY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 ELECTROMATIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 88 University Place, New York, N. Y.
 FREED TRANSFORMER CO., 72 Spring St., New York, N. Y.
 GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 North-ern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
 LANGEVIN CO., INC., 103 Lafayette St., New York City.
 MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LAB-ORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 RADIO ESSENTIALS, INC., 427 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
 REGAL RADIO, 14 W. 17th St., New York City.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELE-VISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 U. S. TELEVISION MFG. CORP., 106 Seventh St., New York, N. Y.
 VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP., 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wiring Devices

CIRCLE F. MFG. CO., 720 Monmouth St., Trenton, N. J.
 TRENTON PLASTIC & METALS CO., 10 Prince St., Trenton, N. J.
 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Sockets, Streamers Switch Plates

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

Flashlights, Flashlight Batteries

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Dry Cell Batteries and Fuses

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brook-lyn, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Electrode Manufacturing

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
 GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., New-ark, N. J.

Floor Boxes

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pitts-burgh, Pa.
 THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Eliza-beth, N. J.

Household Appliances

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Batteries

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chi-cago, Ill.
 NATIONAL BATTERY CO., East Point, Ga.
 U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Armature and Motor Wind-ing, and Controller Devices

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
 KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WIL-LIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
 PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
 SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 152 W. Walton St., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous

ACCURATE ELECTRIC COMPANY, 2944 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 ARTKRAFT SIGN CO., Lima, Ohio.
 BAJOUR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
 BALTIC METAL PRODUCTS, 505 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chi-cago, Ill.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 COIL ENGINEERING AND MFG. CO., Roanoke, Ind.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 DELTA ELECTRIC CO., Marion, Ind.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
 HANSON - VAN WINKLE - MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
 LEECE NEVILLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
 LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Denison, Ohio.
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
 ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

TVA LABOR RELATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

with hundreds of jeeps and many kinds of other war materials are being borne along this waterway daily from factories in the North to Army camps and arsenals in the South. Then, too, because the river is now deep and dependable, new shipyards have been constructed down there, where fighting ships are being built.

PEARL: Undoubtedly, Mr. Lilienthal, the TVA must have increased its labor force to handle all these important new enterprises.

LILIENTHAL: Increase is a mild term, Mr. Pearl. Before the war, we employed 10,000 workers. In the space of a few months we quadrupled that staff, and now there are 42,000 men and women on the TVA job.

UNIONS RECRUIT WORKERS

PEARL: And how was that done in so short a time? Where did you find the skilled workers and mechanics?

LILIENTHAL: We have contractual relations with 16 American Federation of Labor unions. Those unions cooperated in a wholehearted way to help TVA meet those huge and sudden requirements for labor. They helped us to find the men, helped to train men who had little or no experience into top-notch mechanics.

PEARL: How long has the TVA worked with these unions, Mr. Lilienthal?

LILIENTHAL: Ever since we started operations, nine years ago. We began a system of management-union cooperation which has been of great benefit to the TVA, to the men and women working for it, and a benefit to our stockholders, the 130,000,000 people of this country. Of course, we've had differences of opinion from time to time, but through these nine years, in time of peace as well as in war, we've never had a single, substantial interruption of production for any cause. I'm very proud of that record.

PEARL: Isn't a union contract with a government corporation rather unusual?

LILIENTHAL: I'd say that the TVA contract is probably unique. In my opinion, it is an asset to the TVA. Our contract with organized labor has real value, dollar value; it's worth as much as one of our dams.

PEARL: How do you measure that value, Mr. Lilienthal?

LILIENTHAL: Well, not just by the fact that it eliminates strikes alone. That, after all, is looking at it from a negative side. More important is the fact that we've developed responsible and friendly labor relations to the point that now it is an understatement to say this: that cooperation between the labor unions and the TVA on the job is a definite factor in making the operations of TVA successful. I've already mentioned the great help the unions gave us in training new workers. Besides that, they have helped us to streamline and speed up production processes, to save money by introducing new methods and to solve production problems where the practical, everyday experience of the workers themselves is invaluable. I am proud that the employees and the

management of TVA have worked and are now working together, as a team, for the benefit of the entire nation.

PEARL: Thank you, Mr. Lilienthal, for your frank and interesting report. And now to get the labor side of the TVA picture, we bring to the microphone Mr. Samuel Roper, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council.

What are the various trades represented in your union council, Mr. Roper?

ROPER: It's a long list, but I'll try to run through it rapidly. We have carpenters, plumbers and steam fitters, bricklayers, electrical workers, operating engineers, machinists, painters, blacksmiths, teamsters, laborers, operative plasterers, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, metal lathers and asbestos workers. In addition, we have just added office workers, hotel and restaurant employees and plant guards.

PEARL: How do the workers represented by these unions feel about the TVA?

ROPER: They feel that they have a personal stake in its welfare because it has done wonders for them and their communities. You must remember that before the TVA came, the Tennessee Valley was a low-paid area where opportunities were scarce and where the scale of living was low compared to other parts of the country.

PEARL: And what changes has the TVA brought about?

ROPER: It has helped the entire population by developing the natural resources of the region to work for the people. For instance, the going rate for labor was only 80 cents an hour nine years ago, but it is now twice that figure. Not only the workers employed on TVA were benefited. Those employed in private industry throughout the area also got a break. Stenographers, who used to start at \$8 a week, now have a beginner's wage of \$18. Farmers in the region, who formerly were scarcely able to keep going on their meager crops, now have the advantage of cheap fertilizer and flood control. They are prospering. Business in the cities of the Tennessee Valley, once stagnant, is now thriving. Of course, employers have to pay higher wages than before, but they do so much more business now that the people earn more money to spend that they are far better off, too.

BADGES OF HONOR



I. B. E. W. emblematic buttons show minimum number of years of membership. They were designed and fabricated at the instance of the 1941 national convention of the I. B. E. W. They are identical except for the 10, 15 and 25 years' membership designation. They are beautiful, of 10 karat gold and priced at \$2.00. The buttons are a trifle smaller in size than the reproductions above.



"JIFFY"
SOLDER DIPPER
SAVES PRECIOUS
SOLDER FOR WAR

Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
Send \$1.50 with this ad to
CLYDE W. LINT

100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO
"The Original Jiffy Line"
Money Back if Not Satisfactory

PEARL: So the workers really feel they have a personal concern in the success of the TVA?

ROPER: They certainly do. They appreciate their good jobs and the fine relationships they enjoy with the management. Furthermore, they have a real sense of security because, under the planned economy of the TVA, they know their jobs will be safe after the war is over.

PEARL: Could you tell us, Mr. Roper, just how the union-management cooperation plan operates in TVA?

ROPER: I shall be glad to, Mr. Pearl. The cooperation committee, which has been functioning ever since TVA began, is made up of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, representing the workers, and the TVA Wage Committee, representing the management. In addition, there are numerous sub-committees and technical committees to take up grievances and to solve production problems. Each November, the council calls an annual wage conference, which constitutes in effect a congress of the delegates from the various local unions. This conference works out the new contract covering wages and working conditions. Just a month ago, the contract for the coming year was agreed upon and signed by labor and management. It provides for some pay increases and improved conditions. I regard it as one of the model union contracts in the entire country. The government also recognizes it as such, because the National War Labor Board has decided that labor relations in TVA are so fine that it will give the TVA authorization to settle all its problems with labor without any outside government intervention.

PEARL: Now, Mr. Roper, just one more question. Are the employees of TVA really bearing down to help win the war?

ROPER: I think the best answer to that, Mr. Pearl, is the fact that the War Production Board and the U. S. Army have given the employees of TVA special citations for merit in production. Our union workers in TVA know they are building for their own future and are working to speed the day of victory for democracy. They are giving the job everything they've got.

PEARL: Thank you, Mr. Roper. The story you and Mr. Lilienthal have told us offers a formula for human welfare that may well be noted by those who are now planning and preparing for post-war reconstruction. It shows us how a nation with vision can combine scientific genius, engineering skill and hard work to harness the rushing, uncontrolled rivers of nature and put them to productive use for its citizens. And that reminds us of the stir created recently by the remark of the retiring head of a manufacturers' group that we are not fighting this war to build TVA's on the Danube. We have no quarrel with that statement. But it seems to us that after this war is over and we are faced with the task of restoring the world to peace and order, it might be well worth while to suggest that na-

tions like China or India undertake to build TVA's for the benefit of their under-privileged citizens. Surely a people who could carve a Burma Road over impassable mountains almost over night in the emergency of war can likewise overcome obstacles to meet the emergencies of peace. Surely that way lies the hope of the future for men and women everywhere who pray that war and bloodshed can be ended for all time and who ask only the opportunity to live in peace and build a better world for themselves and their children.

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP

(Continued from page 8)

price controls and the rationing of civilian goods could be discarded.

In point five of its answer, the A. T. & T. admits that its present rate of earnings exists "only because of a temporary combination of circumstances, to wit, that war activity, which would drop immediately at the close of war, has resulted in

an abnormally high volume of traffic . . ." If the A. T. & T. can justify excessive earnings as a matter of war opportunism, who cannot? And if all industry were to follow that example, what happens to the war effort?

It isn't merely the telephone expenses of private individuals that are here at stake. Private individuals will, of course, pay some tribute direct to the Bell System. And they will pay additional and larger indirect tribute in virtually every consumer purchase, the cost of which will be inflated by a series of telephone profits. But the major expense of the war is a burden upon the federal government, and such expenses become pyramided by having to include profits to the A. T. & T. in the cost of the thousands of business organizations engaged in war production. The American people, including the business men, will ultimately pay these profits—with interest. The effect of the telephone monopoly's excessive profits in times of peace is only slightly less anti-social than during war, for the public's ability to buy the products of industry is thereby reduced.

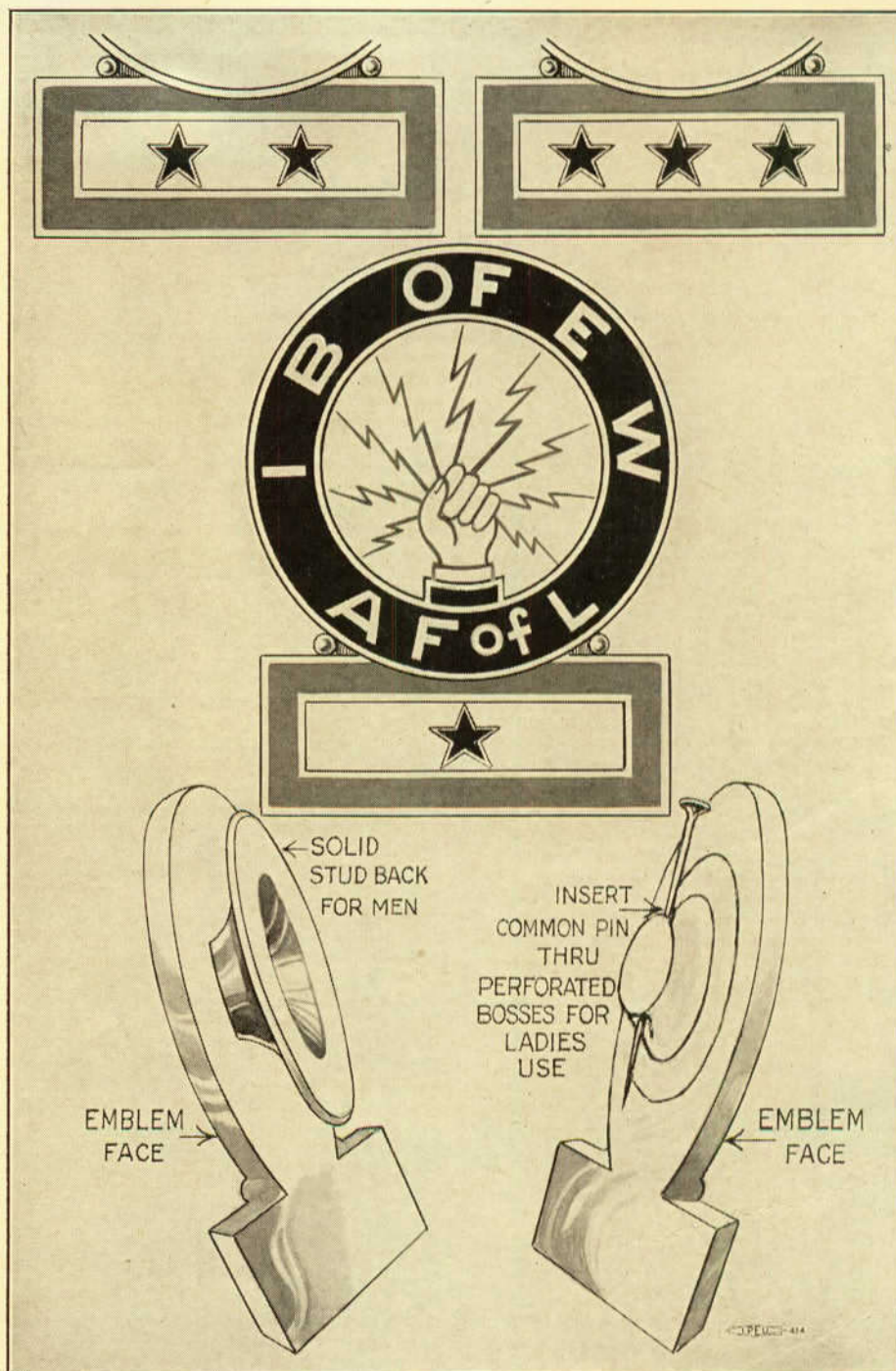
ANY PRICE IS REASONABLE!

Yet the Bell System piously and positively asserts that it renders services at reasonable prices. What, then, is the test of a reasonable price? According to A. T. & T. Vice President Page, "A price that produces an ever-increasing demand by the public must in a general sense of the word be reasonable, for it means that the service appears to more and more people to be worth what it costs them."

However valid such test may be in competitive fields where there is an intimate relationship between cost to the producer and cost to the consumer, in a monopolistic field does not Mr. Page's definition boil down simply to the doctrine: "All that the market will bear"?

He who controls the only available water supply may wish to congratulate himself upon the sale of a pint of water to a thirsty man for a small fortune. Granted that the water may be worth that to the thirsty man. Granted that it may be worth any price, short of life itself. But that is no evidence whatsoever that a small fortune is a reasonable price for a pint of water. It is unreasonable if it takes advantage of a fellow man's need. It is unreasonable if the price to the buyer is disproportionate to the cost of the seller. And unethical merchandising does not become ethical merely because the profiteer charges somewhat less than he might exact from one individual in order to enlarge his market, and thereby his profits.

The telephone today is a practical necessity. It is essential in the economic and domestic activities of millions upon millions of Americans. As such, it might be conceded that the telephone is worth even more to the public than the price paid therefor. And that, precisely, is one of the dangers of monopoly. For the most ruthless monopoly is able to charge exorbitant prices only because the product is of great worth to the purchaser. But that still does not make such prices reasonable.



WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems in the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

Since the very attitudes of the A. T. & T. management reflect its incompetence as trustee on behalf of the public, it would be foolhardy to expect conduct equal to the obligations of its self-assumed trusteeship. Such result under the circumstances would indeed be a miracle, quite beyond explanation by natural causes. Yet the "impartiality" of the trustees toward the stockholders has enabled the payment of \$9 dividends for 22 years without interruption, to say nothing of the millions of undistributed profits, while the capital risks, which theoretically are the justification for the return to capital, have been so slight as to be negligible since the risks could be, and have been, passed on to the public.

The manner in which the A. T. & T. has administered its obligations as trustee to its employees is also worthy of consideration. To evaluate the Bell System's policy to employees it is helpful to forget the high-pressure publicity which the company issues on the subject. Instead, it should be borne in mind that its workers are employed in what is probably the most prosperous industry in history. There is no cut-throat competition. In fact, there is no competition. Hence, there is no excuse for sweat-shop or substandard wages.

A great proportion of the employees are girls and women. In the early days of the industry these girls and women were induced to work for wages so small as to amount to little more than pin money. It was an opportunity to supplement a family income. Other industries made up the deficits between the earnings of a great many of these female employees and what it cost them to live. They still do. For as the Bell System early acquired the habit of high profits, so also the low wage policy became a permanent habit. The company has been notoriously successful in resisting collective bargaining. Such is some of the relevant background of the Bell System's employee relations.

In 1929 the Bell System, including Western Electric, employed 454,500 workers, and was the largest private employer of labor in the United States. In that year dividend payments amounted to \$116,000,000. By the end of 1930 the number of employees in the Bell System had been reduced by 60,000. In 1930 the dividend payments had been increased to \$139,238,073. By 1931 the dividend payments had been increased to \$163,588,475. In 1932 the dividend payments continued to increase to \$167,954,604. By the end of that same year the number of telephone employees had been reduced by 115,500. In the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 dividend payments continued to exceed \$167,000,000, while by the end of 1935 the number of employees in the Bell System had been reduced by a total of 184,600. Only 269,900 employees remained out of a total 454,500.

The world's richest corporation had deprived 184,600 of its employees of their means of livelihood while at the same time it was increasing the payments to its stockholders. And yet this company professes that it is efficient. Who can even estimate the actual social and economic costs which this company's selfish, short-sighted policy imposed upon the American people? Had the company reduced the dividend payment only \$1 per share, still leaving \$8 per share to the stockholders, there would have been a savings of \$18,662,000. This sum would have been sufficient to support some 18,000 workers at levels which were common among Bell System employees.

In the meantime A. T. & T.'s Head Trustee Gifford, at a salary in excess of \$200,000, was deeply concerned about the depression. Indeed the depression made him extremely unhappy, if you care to believe him. On

March 17, 1936, Mr. Gifford testified with respect to the company's employment and dividend policy, in part, as follows:

"I think that labor is much better off because we maintained the dividend . . . but as to the people laid off, of course there is nobody more unhappy about that than I am . . . that is the tragedy of a depression."

Mr. Gifford's sorrowful concern for the unemployed can be even better appreciated in the light of certain other facts.

In 1930 the same Mr. Gifford wrote in the Atlantic Monthly opposing state or federal old-age pensions, as contrary to the democratic and American way of life. In 1930 the same Mr. Gifford at the New York Chamber of Commerce, urged that the providing of jobs for heads of families without work would be a major contribution to restoring satisfactory business conditions. "It is of the greatest importance," he said, "that every employer go to the limit to keep his employees at work." By the end of that year Mr. Gifford's monopoly had reduced employment by 60,000.

In January, 1932, as director of President Hoover's Organization on Unemployment Relief, the same Mr. Gifford opposed federal aid to the needy. Mr. Gifford felt that each state and community should care for its own unfortunate. One of his anxieties was consideration for the credit of the federal government.

The employees of the Bell System have fared little better under the Telephone Trust than the public, and their tragedy increases the public's tragedy.

But the influence which this nation-straddling corporation exercises upon social and political policies of the United States, through its network of financial, social, press, educational and political contacts, imposes a greater imperative for public ownership than its purely economic activities.

No greater peril could threaten a democracy than public bewilderment resulting from the voters becoming confused, twisted and pulled about by the corrupting influence of special interests. Democracy would then present a breeding ground for the disease which would destroy it. The public ownership of the A. T. & T. monopoly, so out of accord with democratic ideals, would add insurance to the continued public ownership of government itself.

As for the charge of "government bureaucracy," it is hardly possible that it could be more arbitrary than the bureaucracy of the A. T. & T. The government bureaucrats would at least be responsible to the people through the legislature where the policies of the telephone monopoly could, for a change, be the subject of informed discussion. And certainly a government telephone bureau could be operated less extravagantly, unburdened with so many absurdly high salaries, for government bureaucrats do not even determine their own salaries. After a period of government operation it is to be expected that the American people would proudly survey the results and say to those public servants entrusted with the responsibility for carrying on this essential national service, "Well done, Bureaucrat!"

Nor is there any merit in the objection that this remedy would "inject politics into business." Politics has long and inevitably been an important element in the business of A. T. & T. By the very nature of its business and interests, the officials of A. T. & T. are in more or less continuous contact with administrators, commissioners, judges and legislators. These contacts are multiplied through the contacts of thousands of institutions in which the A. T. & T. is represented, in large measure for that purpose. But public ownership of the telephone mo-

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nopoly will take some politics out of business, and even more private business out of politics. The last result will free some public employees from special temptations and special fears, permitting them greater opportunity of rendering a higher quality of public service to the American people whose servants they are. There is no possibility of taking the Bell System out of politics except by public ownership.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

(Continued from page 9)

12. Losses of property destroyed or seized in the course of military or naval operations during the war, and of property located in enemy countries or in areas which come under the control of the enemy.

DEDUCTIONS NOT ALLOWED

Certain expenditures are not allowable deductions from gross income for the reason that they are either excluded by the income tax laws or not specifically provided for by the income tax laws. Individual members of labor unions working for salaries and wages, including all classes of skilled and unskilled employees, are treated the same with respect to these unallowable deductions, as other individuals working for salaries and wages. Some of the items not allowable as deductions are:

1. Personal, living, or family expenses.
2. Premiums on (a) life insurance poli-

cies, (b) insurance on a dwelling house owned and occupied by the taxpayer, and (c) insurance on an automobile used solely for personal convenience, pleasure and/or going to and from work,

3. Amounts allocable to exempt income.

4. Expenses paid or incurred in (a) making a trip in search of work, (b) traveling to a place where a new position is to be taken up (c) moving one's family and household effects to another city in which a new position is to be taken up, and (d) going to and from work.

5. Club dues, as distinguished from labor union dues.

6. Contributions to an association or other organization engaged in disseminating propaganda to encourage the passage of labor legislation.

7. Labor union assessments levied and paid because of the death of a member.

8. Labor union assessments to the extent used to provide funds for the payment of sick, accident, and death benefits.

9. Expenses for the maintenance and operation of an automobile used solely for personal convenience, pleasure, and/or going to and from work.

10. Bad debts arising from unpaid salaries, wages, rents, and similar items of

income not previously included in income.

11. Taxes specifically excluded by statute, or not imposed by law upon the person claiming the deduction, including:

- (a) Federal income taxes,
- (b) Federal tax on gasoline,
- (c) Federal excise taxes on automobiles, tires, lubricating oils, mechanical refrigerators, radios, perfumes, toilet preparations, jewelry, sporting goods, electric energy, liquor, tobacco, cigarettes, playing cards, and the like,
- (d) Federal social security and employment taxes paid by or for an employee (not deductible by employee),
- (e) Estate inheritance, legacy, succession and gift taxes,
- (f) Local benefit taxes such as assessments for street, sidewalk, sewer, and other local improvements, which are not allocable to maintenance or interest charges.

The federal income tax is, as the name implies, a tax levied upon incomes, and it is payable in relation to the amount of income. Income, for federal income tax purposes, means, in general, any compensation for one's services, whether the compensation be in money or in goods or other services; it includes also the net value received for the product of one's labor, as farm produce in the case of a farmer; income from investments; profit from business operations; and other gains from sales and exchanges of goods and property. Certain limited categories of income are, however, tax exempt, and to the extent of such exemption are excluded in computing the tax.

Because of exemptions from the tax given to persons having less than certain stated amounts of income, as well as because of various deductions and credits allowable, only a small proportion of the number of persons receiving income have until recently been subjected to the tax. Thus, of the estimated 55 million persons in this country who received income in one form or another during the calendar year 1941, only some 26 million persons were required to file federal income tax returns for that year, while of these same 26 million, more than nine million were not taxable, due to credits and deductions allowable.

As a result of the lowering of exemptions, many more persons are now subject to the federal income tax than before, and for the calendar year 1942 it is estimated that more than 35 million persons will file federal income tax returns. To the large number of persons now subject to the federal income tax, who have never reported income before for federal tax purposes, an understanding of the law and applicable regulations is of prime importance.

An income tax return is a declaration on the part of the taxpayer of his total taxable income for the year, together with the various deductions, exemptions, and credits to which he is entitled. It is in reliance upon voluntary disclosure, and the integrity of taxpayers generally, that the cost of administration of the income tax can be kept at a minimum. Though the return is a voluntary statement, any person who willfully makes a return which he does not believe to be true and correct in every material matter is subject to the penalty provided by law.

The first requirement of the law is the filing of an appropriate return. For individuals generally, this must be done by March 15 following the end of the calendar year. The return must be filed with the appropriate Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in

which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return.

Under the present law, every single person, and every married person not living with husband or wife, having a total income (earnings, together with other income) of \$500 or more, and married persons living with husband or wife throughout the taxable year, who have an aggregate income (total earnings of both husband and wife, together with other income) of \$1,200 or more, regardless of the amount of net income, must file a return.

Persons subject to the federal income tax must report their income to the government on forms, or blanks, prescribed by regulations. These forms are obtainable from any Collector of Internal Revenue, and generally from any bank. Special forms are designated for corporations, for partnerships, for trusts and fiduciaries, and for nonresident aliens. Farmers who keep no books of account on the accrual method must attach a special schedule to their return (Form 1040F). For individuals, two forms are used, depending upon the amount and source of income to be reported.

Form 1040. This form is intended for general use of individuals who are citizens of the United States, or residents in this country, whether citizens or not. It contains spaces to show the amount of income from various sources, deductions allowable, exemptions and credits, and computation of tax liability. As most of the items require some explanation in order to be allowable, the form also contains appropriate schedules to show in more detail how the income or the deductions are determined.

Form 1040A. This is a simplified report, which may, at the option of the taxpayer who makes his return on the cash basis, be filed instead of Form 1040 by citizens and residents whose gross income was \$3,000 or less during 1942, provided all this income consists wholly of one or more of the following: salary, wages, dividends, interest, or annuities. In using this form, it is necessary only to enter the amount of gross income as shown, deduct the credit allowable for dependents, and insert the appropriate amount of tax in accordance with one's personal exemption status, as shown on the table on the reverse of the form. This form has no entries for deductions allowable, since the taxes indicated in the table on the back of the form are computed after taking into account what have been considered average deductions for persons of this income class.

A taxpayer should, therefore, consider carefully which form would be appropriate for his purposes. Whichever form is employed, all the information called for in the spaces should be inserted so far as applicable to the taxpayer, in order to avoid the expense to the government, and possible inconvenience to the taxpayer, of subsequent check and inquiry.

With each return form is a set of accompanying instructions, and these instructions should be carefully read by the taxpayer before making his return.

Returns for the calendar year 1942 must be filed not later than March 15, 1943. They may be filed by mailing to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the appropriate district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the taxpayer. If the return is filed by mailing, it should be posted in ample time to reach the collector's office on or before March 15, 1943. Returns received later than the due date are subject to a penalty variable according to the lateness in filing.

Every individual is allowed a credit against his net income which varies with his domestic status, that is, whether he is (a) a single person, (b) a married person living with husband or wife, or (c) a head of family. This credit is known as personal exemption, and is



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shown on line 21 of the return Form 1040. The amount of the personal exemption also varies, depending upon the period during which the taxpayer occupied the particular exemption status.

The personal exemption for a single person is \$500 for the year; for a married person living with husband or wife, \$1,200; and for a "head of family," \$1,200. (Personal exemption as head of a family has no effect on liability to file a return.) For federal income tax purposes, widows, widowers, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent, as well as persons who have never been married, are classed as single persons.

A head of family is defined as "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation." A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, may, therefore, enjoy a head of family exemption under certain conditions.

Taxpayers using a Simplified Return (which is permitted if the gross income for the year is \$3,000 or less and derived solely from earnings from employment and/or from dividends, interest and annuities) obtain personal exemption based on their status as of July 1 of the year. Thus, a taxpayer married and living with husband or wife on July 1 is entitled to \$1,200 personal exemption on Form 1040A; if he were a widower on July 1, his exemption would be \$500 irrespective of the date on which he became a widower. The amount of the exemption is not deductible from the income but is reflected in the amount of tax shown in the table on the reverse side of the form.

Taxpayers using return Form 1040 obtain personal exemption proportionate with the number of months during which the particular status is held. Thus, for a person who married on July 1 (who was not a head of family prior to his marriage), the personal exemption would be \$850 (\$250 for the six months as a single man, plus \$600 for the six months as a married man). In this example it is assumed that the wife has no income.

Married persons may, however, file joint returns, even though one has no income, and by filing a joint return a couple married during the year may obtain an exemption amounting to the exemption to which they would be entitled for the period of married status, plus the amount of their individual exemptions prior to their marriage. In the example given the total exemption in a joint return would be \$1,100 (\$250 for each spouse for six months plus \$600 for six months' married status).

If a husband and wife living together both have income and file separate returns on Form 1040, the personal exemption applicable to a married person may be taken in the return of either or divided between them in any way as they may agree, but the total personal exemption taken in the two separate returns may not exceed \$1,200.

SEABEES

(Continued from page 17)

sible opportunity to properly service the district over which he has been elected as vice president.

I realize, however, that there are certain utility properties in the Eighth District on which organization has been established and to which I refer in my letter of July 31 to you, as follows:

"In addition, you are to continue with the completion of organization of all properties of utility companies that you commenced or-

ganization on under instructions from former President Tracy."

It is my intention that the above quoted part of my letter of July 31 to you is to prevail. I also stated in the last sentence of the same paragraph:

"All other Brotherhood activities, including organization work and services in the Eighth District are to be relinquished to Vice President Bell."

It is my intention also that this part of my letter of July 31 to you shall prevail. I want you to know that I reached this conclusion after much deliberation, and I am well aware of the fact that it is a reversal of my decision of July 31 to you—insofar as the employees of the Public Service Company of Colorado are concerned.

I realize also that certain complications may arise as a result of the arrangements you proceeded to make for the purpose of organizing the employees involved. However, I find since my letter of July 31 that complications arise regardless of which course is pursued and therefore I have decided that the course as outlined herein is the best course to pursue under the circumstances.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

(S) E. J. BROWN,

International President.

EJB/d

CC to Bell

After having heard all witnesses and the International Officers on this controversy, the

council, on motion, which was carried, decided that International President Brown's action in this matter was taken with a desire to serve the best interests of the Brotherhood, and as he was acting in accord with constitutional law, the council concurred in and endorsed the action of the International President in this matter.

A communication was received from Local Union 914, and the council referred it to International Vice President Ingles for investigation.

A resolution, sent in by Local Unions Nos. 6, 11, 26, 33, 40, B-57, 60, 64, B-76, B-77, 103, 113, B-125, B-202, 335, 353, B-354, B-355, B-359, 413, B-434, 449, B-477, 483, B-495, B-518, 528, 567, B-569, 604, 613, 615, 633, B-659, B-667, 678, 707, B-721, 744, 747, 748, 784, 791, 794, 807, 817, 854, 859, 864, 866, 886, 887, 912, 914, B-925, 1037, 1047, B-1116, 1136, B-1141, and 1240, was received, which reads as follows:

"RESOLUTION

"TO POSTPONE THE 1943 CONVENTION AND TRANSFER THE MONEY IN THE CONVENTION FUND TO THE PENSION FUND

"WHEREAS, the next regular convention of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS is scheduled to be held in San Francisco, Calif., on September 20, 1943; and,

"WHEREAS, at the present time we are engaged in an all-out war and are attempt-

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Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Single copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	1.75
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Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100.....	.20	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100.....	.15	Receipt Holders, each.....	.30
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Receipt Holder, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, smallest lot, 50.....	1.50
Labels, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Per 100.....	3.00
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.40
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Seal.....	5.00
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50	Travelling cards.....	free
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
(Extra Heavy Binding)			
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs.....	12.50		
Ledger sheets for above, per 100.....	2.25		

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ing in every way to maintain all the manpower possible on the jobs; and,

"WHEREAS, if a convention were held it would necessarily take many skilled men from their work and thus cripple the war effort; and,

"WHEREAS, the authorities have requested that large gatherings be eliminated as much as possible; and,

"WHEREAS, with the present gasoline and rubber rationing it is difficult to secure transportation; and,

"WHEREAS, our Pension Fund is fast reaching the point where it will be necessary to invoke the constitutional provision to levy an assessment to replenish this fund; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the 1943 convention be postponed until 1945 and that in 1945 the convention shall convene in September in San Francisco, Calif.; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the officers of our BROTHERHOOD be authorized to transfer all money now in the Convention Fund, and any money due the Convention Fund up to and including August 31, 1943, to the Pension Fund; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the International Executive Council submit this resolution to a referendum vote of the local unions of our BROTHERHOOD."

The resolution was discussed, and in accordance with Article IX, Section 1, of the constitution, it was approved. It was moved and seconded that the International Secretary prepare it for referendum and send it to all local unions for a vote as per Article VI, Section 1, paragraph 6, of the constitution. Motion carried.

A resolution, sent in by Local Unions Nos. 16, B-34, B-65, B-77, 80, B-84, B-90, 100, B-102, 191, 200, 209, B-213, 280, 348, 393, 428, 584, 601, 619, 631, 643, 677, 717, and 1172, was received, reading as follows:

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED, That the executive council of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS be requested to approve the following change to Article X, Section 1, of our constitution, and same to be referred to the membership for a referendum vote:

ARTICLE X

Division of Funds

Sec. 1. The receipts of the I. B. E. W. shall be divided into four funds: General Fund, Defense Fund, Convention Fund, and Pension Benefit Fund.

The monthly per capita tax for each male member, except Class "B" members, shall be apportioned as follows:

- \$0.53 of all admission fees, and all other receipts shall go into the General Fund.
- .10 to Journal subscription, placed in General Fund.
- .03 to the Defense Fund.
- .87 to the Pension Benefit Fund.
- .07 to the Convention Fund.

\$1.60

The I. S. shall pay to the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association 90 cents in addition to the \$2 fee to be paid by L. U.'s as admission fees of members to the E. W. B. A.—except when this 90 cents and \$2 fee shall be payable into the General Fund as elsewhere provided in this constitution, or except in cases involving Class "B" membership.

Fees received by the I. S. as admission to the E. W. B. A. shall be placed in the General Fund and promptly paid to the E. W. B. A., as the case may be, as provided in this constitution.

This resolution was discussed from all angles, and as the resolution provides for an increase of 50 cents a month in per capita, said increase to be placed in the Pension Fund, the amount placed in said fund would be 87 cents per beneficial member each month, instead of the present amount of 37 cents. As the council has passed another resolution presented by a group of local unions, which provides for the postponing of the 1943 convention, and the transfer of the Convention Fund for a stated period to the Pension Fund, it was moved and seconded that this resolution be held by the executive council until it sees the action taken by the local unions on the other resolution sent out for referendum vote, because if the vote of the membership adopts the resolution postponing the convention, which will transfer the Convention Fund to the Pension Fund, the council desires to consider the question further to see if there is an immediate need for the submitting of this resolution to the membership for a vote. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit report as submitted by the official certified public accountants and found the audit correct. The report, on motion, which was carried, was accepted.

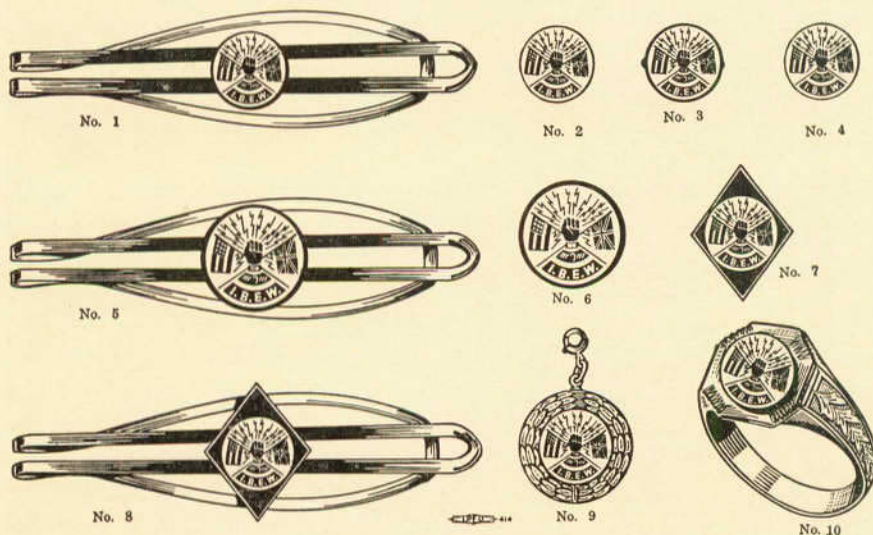
The International President and the International Secretary reported on the various activities and questions that have arisen since the last executive council meeting, and each subject was fully discussed and considered. Both officers were commended on the progress made, and instructed to continue their efforts along the same lines, with a view of securing the best results for the membership.

It was moved and seconded, that the International Secretary stand instructed to communicate with all persons having business before the council, and to inform them of the council's action on their matters. Motion carried.

After a general review of all actions taken and a full discussion of the various problems facing the organization, there being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

C. M. PAULSEN,
Chairman,
D. A. MANNING,
Secretary.

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No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.50
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I.O.—	L. U. B-11—(Cont.)	L. U. 39—(Cont.)	L. U. 69—(Cont.)	L. U. B-105—(Cont.)	L. U. 152—(Cont.)	L. U. B-202—(Cont.)
213196 214151	470888 470951 471252 471355	721126 721180	301284 301292	B 309487 309508 469483 469500 666794 666795	601282 601312	B 478423 478426 645887 646080 749861 749900 835481 835500 B 817571 817910
B-1—	B 198197 198259 B 221251 221298 B 235941 235969 B 399241 399300 471907 471941 479670 479733 510291 510380 B 517840 517851 707325 707387 798208 798235 837911 838054	40— 132852 133376 188206 188250 917251 917353	70— 218663 218770 379155 379179	B-106— 265220 305830 305852 964478 964479	B-153— 31421 31432 245257 245343 B 471679 471700 774018	B-203— 951947 951962 205— 625617 625656 B-206— B 321816 321825 208— 189915 189944 623946 965232 965236
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B-266—	350053 350059 368404 368445 643417 643419 B 653653 663750 B 816751 816806	B-311—	469320 469326 596643 596713 599981 599983	B-355—	27001 27369 27751 28090 28501 28695 639531 639750 644752 644871 800531 800756	B-397—	72234 72240 328851 328920	B-440—	71354 71400 250812 250820 B 288349 288355 B 473374 473377	B-487—	560107 560116 619014 619030	B-534—	41607 41614 391966 392070
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B-287—	9942 9989 B 109161 109165 689627 689627 B 839444 839502	B-325—	639349 639501 674328 674449	B-369—	155789 155890 748542 748574	B-412—	41250 41260 108392 108447 580229 580300	B-454—	435569 435575 727864 727909	B-501—	365101 365243	B-548—	103607 104069 705233 705238
B-289—	215457 215467 448678 448697 649082	B-326—	285195 285257	B-370—	155789 155890 748542 748574	B-413—	41250 41260 108392 108447 580229 580300	B-455—	435569 435575 727864 727909	B-502—	365101 365243	B-549—	183381 183403
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B-292—	496699 497086 667894 667894 752338 752364 B 899169 899171	B-328—	285195 285257	B-372—	155789 155890 748542 748574	B-415—	41250 41260 108392 108447 580229 580300	B-457—	435569 435575 727864 727909	B-504—	365101 365243	B-551—	183381 183403
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L. U. B-569—(Cont.)		L. U. 614—		L. U. 658—		L. U. 698—		L. U. 732—		L. U. 780—(Cont.)		L. U. B-833—(Cont.)	
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812802	813361	763583	763627	B-659—		B-699—		749101	749149	781—		B-834—	
B-570—		615—		138751	138999	B-336732	336733	157558	157670	517127	517140	308144	308153
175635	175638	269384	269410	294390	294415	458196	458213	733—		783—		B-835—	
B-272030	272038	374461	374494	481699	481710	B-613932	613986	168001	168270	169938	169945	466945	466949
757283	757346	761728	761976	636720	636750	700—		510978	511007	261001	261043	502581	502845
571—		618—		852001	852005	400696	400735	797029	797250	988488	988500	836—	
53173	53177	108971	109120	24092	24126	564095	564101	9191	9300	223866	223873	20420	20520
693349	693373	704589	704598	314151	314155	B-702—		73139	73200	657314	657450	750333	750334
B-572—		619—		198237	198239	184501	184927	584251	584265	53251	53263	B-837—	
411961	412005	537331	537417	531922	531950	194889	194967	699996	700018	564278	564438	24162	24174
B-740395	740400	795881	795900	B-661—		241770	241971	B-737—		703984	704250	176404	
574—		820—		198237	198239	407866	407960	300943	300949	531549	531572	B-241544	241545
14270	14316	831699	831712	B-663—		B-431650	431722	B-474780	474782	269608	269622	B-485485	485500
513156	513443	621—		186701	186706	B-466649	466686	323057	323961	591500		734705	734732
513459		B-622—		255001	255008	512492	512501	158251	158332	B-788—		450317	450319
751370	751381	672067	672069	356161	356250	656448	656459	926954	927000	789—		816180	816200
576—		623—		B-664—		719853	719926	336348	336350	659267	659272	84966	84970
146251	146256	120306	120328	208413	208444	721322	721400	401038	401047	790—		910143	910163
760367	760500	304501	304513	601973		721958	722046	60037	60059	791—		B-843—	
811802	811822	347215	347250	665—		723479	723565	724994	725001	603715	603722	378221	378259
577—		628—		732084	732266	725211	725250	387951	387956	942041	942147	572407	572415
977781	977794	312383	312385	666—		725702	725749	49211	49482	159071	159283	B-844—	
580—		629—		348864	400671	726576	726667	634155		748721	748737	532844	533095
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581—		54713	54715	B-667—		855139	855608	744—		768306		759497	759534
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583—		918496	918545	B-325708	325717	B-290721		634155		571723	571724	B-846—	
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704035		B-781872	782071	B-668—		B-305785	567892	117805	117895	B-798—		410139	410160
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584—		632—		51751	51809	775529	775543	749—		858001	858157	847—	
365840	365972	57779	57819	89806	180000	681103	681112	B-745—		168549	168552	117615	117685
538157	538189	633—		179998		B-722838	722839	61269	61279	311114	311123	742801	742630
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(Misc.)		254537	254541	670—		100238	100269	509327	509370	581870	581983	802321	802369
845251	846080	596698	596706	671—		589464		565860	565865	B-801—		677539	677572
586—		772881	772980	672—		B-722692	722697	776806	776961	B-319854		86929	87000
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587—		B-636—		377434	377453	753584	753590	B-753—		761507	761514	B-853—	
318938	318943	B-234409		B-673—		163444	163450	322250	322260	B-804—		B-382148	382200
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589—		54001	54040	836321	836387	712—		967412	967440	102062	102097	247634	
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588053	588080	B-364565	364567	688376	688521	B-713—		691063	691067	303128	303130	161757	
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592—		853851	853980	681—		463327	463500	B-455061	455111	228788	228789	128687	128700
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682605	682756	B-452855	452860	719291	719294	B-819001	819750	120001	120252	B-808—		607441	607446
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U. 121— 673996. 135— 613713, 728. B-153— 31420, 774017, 245251-256. B-160— B 110758. 237— 16854-895. 294— 166959. 340— 479397-596. 348— 123268, 269, 273, 274. 350— 50551. 379— 275545, 549. B-388— 439361, 756314. 394— 87161-164. 490— 560111-115. B-497— 802496. 571— 53173. B-572— 411961-980, 423576-583, B 740395. 584— 538157, 159, 166, 175, 177, 186, 188. 592— 682670. 614— 557746. 628— 312383, 384. B-641— B 452855-859. 666— 400669, 670. 698— 193862-865. 708— 188353, 354. B-760— 817098-101. 777— 644592. 783— 169937. 813— 612060. B-816— 427977, B 232419, 420. 856— 469016-046. 873— 730454, 466, 472, 473. 879— 712357. B-907— B 344867-870, 879, 880, 708560. 911— 173360. 934— 807780-783, 785. B-950— 743608, 610, 616, 619, 624, 630. 953— 717960-962, 964, 968, 974. 996— 470905, 935. 936, B 957770, 772, 774, 885, 912. B-16— 553244, 256, 302, 316, 422, 423, 427. 777356, 596, 822002, 135, 214, 260. B-17— B 131110. B 842615. B-18— B 479849, B 795818, 845371, 383, 584. 22— 744218, 413, 510, 638, 713, 784. B-23— 150864, 151055, 157, 663536-540.	L. U. B-1326— 713287-288, 737721, 725, 726. VOID B-1— B 198203, 207, 217, B 221286, 292-294, B 399281, 510296, 298, 707383, 798219. B-3— AJ 5443, 5444, 5579, 5580, A 7387, 7586, 7743, 7787, 7909, 8024, 8103, 8104, 8113, 8189, 8256, 8380, 8605, 8612, 8657, 8675, 8954, 9001, 9021, 9032, 9112, 9116, 9391, 9406, 9471, 9475, 9605, 9675, 9749, 9806, 9832, 9958, 9975, 9982, OA 23531, 31827, 32759, 32784, 32854, 32857, 32883, XG 82812, B 4463, 4485, 5024, 5061, 5065, 6522, 6642, 27195, 38402, 38428, 38469, 38494, 38502, 38503, 38624, 38740, 38742, 38837, 38850, 38884, 38893, 38909, 38953, 39055. 7— 316253, 795. 8— 957719, 747, 958063, 064, 068. B-9— B 438061, 069, 754003. B-11— 329800, 435141- 143, 436575, 437438, 452, 458, 469-470, 472, 483, 485- 486, 488, 490- 505, 507-509, 511-515, 517- 541, 543-550, 710, 438794, 806, 824, 848, 879, 937, 439099, 129, 136, 138-150, 448604, 767, 847, 449590, 675, 678, 724, 734, 767, 783, 786, 790, 797, 856, 873, 885, 902, 907, 937, 938, 974, 993, 998, 441774, 778, 780, 784, 808, 826, 878, 884, 897, 913, 920, 928, 470905, 935, 936, B 957770, 772, 774, 885, 912. B-16— 553244, 256, 302, 316, 422, 423, 427. 777356, 596, 822002, 135, 214, 260. B-17— B 131110. B 842615. B-18— B 479849, B 795818, 845371, 383, 584. 22— 744218, 413, 510, 638, 713, 784. B-23— 150864, 151055, 157, 663536-540.	L. U. B-23—(Cont.) 600, 936146. 25— 34746, 835, 35145, 626922. 26— 111406, 237143. B-31— 75217, 500. 33— 155927. 38— 633591, 595, 604, 627. 40— 133217, 188251. 41— 949957, 950060, 951249. 43— 551130, 213. B-48— 140300, 342, 367, 768, 875, 926, 141034, 271, 318, 404, 430, 505, 518, 950, 142049, 078, 111-130, 516, 493050, 083, 223, 245, 287, 387, 397, 424, 440, 535869, 879, 919, 536107, 129, 777828, 838, 867, 901, 919, 942, 778013, 054, 128, 156, 265, 288, 293, 368, 384, 399, 520, 563, 570, 689, 728, 729, 736, 800, 828, 873, 874, 779316, 326, 484, 524, 590, 618, 639, 780092, 098, 271, 283, 805425, B 844999, 851631, 634, 700, 718, 743, 774, 914, 925. B-50— 130650, 723, 734, 744, 751, 780. B-57— 175607, B 963137, 426, 524, 667, 680, 685, 696, 725, 729740, 782, 836, 841, 977. 59— 85628, 510093, 515074, 125, 164. B-66— B 181920, 921, 928, 207193, 214, 219, 223, 243, 525055, 058, 345, 596, 616, 618, 674, 678, 732, 346307, 516, 531, 551, 562, 587, 595, 623, 347312, 335, 348, 356, 493, 516, 538, B 644514, B 645170, 192, 259. 70— 379168. B-73— 469039, 238, 239, 589985. 76— 359118, 410, 803913, 920, 937, 939, 999, 806497, 511, 519, 663, 693, 707. B-79— B 104561, 309774. B-86— 544097. B-90— 16123, 141, B 172711-713, 696465, 467, 469, B 750110. B-95— 168797, 802, 949, 169073, 120, 201, 182283.	L. U. B-95—(Cont.) 678645. 104— 106584, 585, 306021, 022. B-107— 379277, B 510814, 826. B-108— 683851, 852, B 838000, 007. B-110— 120781, 848, 954, 955, 989, 991, 121106, 230, 299, 326, 367, 388, 409, 424, 429, 460, 478, 525, 534, 565, 621, 625, 640, 644, 743, 778, 869, 873, 876, 991-994, 122041-050, 345155, 192, 330, 403, 445, 453, 484, 658, 673, 685, 721, 768815, 882. 116— 524855. 130— 171018, 025, 028, 038, 066, 067, 103, 119, 154, 179, 184, 194, 250, 271, 322, 344, 373, 394, 396, 416, 433, 445, 448, 463, 467, 648428, 490, 517, 568, 570, 613, 616, 673, 715, 725. B-136— 508611, 616. B-137— B 367723, 801536, 686, 682171, 178, 181. B-153— B 471690. B-160— 874589. 177— 889562, 577, 807, 870, 882. 183— 323170, 207. 185— 47039. 193— 220557. B-196— 534973, B 613316. B-202— 32537, 577, 582, 606, 660, 667, 675, 689, 778, 797, 798, 802, 804, 827, 829, 839, 880, 883, B 401437, 441, 447, 448, 645894, 901, 646033, 034, 038, 042, 048, 050, 075, 749872, 892, 897, 835497, B 817576, 583, 586, 598, 636, 639, 660, 829, 843, 846, 850, 853, 889, 906. 211— 387359, 360. B-244— 139682. 245— 278072, 58934. 246— 260845, 932856. 257— 935909. 259— 500510. B-260— B 587449, 451- 453, 455. B-277— 861457, 951, 862014-020. B-281— 717480, 481. B-284— 700447, 457, 875026. B-287— 9970. 291— 182283.	L. U. 295— 804755, 764, 813, 814, 827, 844. 296— 57353. 302— 330980, 331119, 145, 338811, 543640, 659, 720, 721, 863715, 783, 797, 846. 307— 231127. 308— 749833. 317— 284433, 437, 480. 321— 890058, 070. 325— 677147, 682101, 750618. 328— 285206. B-343— 598871. B-350— 50557, 565, 573, 593, 50601, 606, 608, 621, 645, 653, 659, 667, 671, 674-676, 680, 681, 687, 690, 695, 696, 724, 725, 729, 731, 769, 793, 797, 799, 800, 802, 822, 823, 833, 835, 841, 842, 846, 848, 851, 862-864, 868, 871, 876, 877, 884, 896- 899, 906, 914, 917. B-357— 27180, 230, 296, 27797, 810, 826, 855, 912-913, 28064, 800540. B-369— 849846, 965. B-379— 275534, 671589. 384— 416649, 657039. 386— 749714. 390— 36042-043, 079, 142, 177, 273, 314, 252149, 307582, 563, 647, 756943, 757038, 075, 134. B-391— B 596638. 405— 819384, 424. 408— 78888. B-411— 491442. B-412— 253790, 807, 838, B 784188. 415— 762154, 155, 822851, 856, 866, 869. 417— 872400, 468, 472. 436— 305825, 573889. B-438— 683716. B-440— 413770, 771, 598775. B-441— 366516. B-446— 71358, 71400, B 288354. B-447— 170317. 460— 98195. B-463— B 811269, 347, 354. B-474— 868203. B-478— B 390073, 079. 480— 930685. B-495— 357331, 957457. 501— 543526, 567, 683026, 033, 046, 051, 059, 094, 106, 108, 148.
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L. U. 505— 362622, 639, 710, 759, 808, 703184, 215, 228, 240, 259, 263, 268, 279, 294, 339, 355, 358, 367, 808554, 614, 650, 736, 941, 981, 809032, 063, 125, 190, 898507, 575, 584, 588, 728, 823, 830, 845, 896, 903, 904, 913, 899074, 111. 511— 562768, 820, 836. B-518 — 316468. 527— 103056. 531— 747752, 763. 539— 250795, 821. 544— 41612, 392018. 550— 698278, 285. B-554 — B 261300. B-562 — 318159, 161, 162. 567— 695642. B-569 — 812844, 899, 949, 951, 813202, 244. 574— 513187, 244, 263, 297, 304, 311, 330, 344, 351- 360, 368. 577— 977784. 584— 538092. 586— 597408. 592— 686537. 595— 553742. B-605 — 74339, 369, 373, 400, 540, 603501, 658, 702, 718, B 816068, 126, 135. 619— 795826. 625— 347234. 631— 825570. 637— 800420, 435, 436, 457, 478. 643— 257169, 873200, 206, 222. 644— 762477. 654— 700774, 775. B-657 — 645082.	L. U. B-659 — 138864, 294410. 665— 99035. 674— 406125. 676— 688470. B-688 — 215894, 910, 954. 692— 311699, 738619. 697— 51120, 341, 353, 391, 463, 51885, 52319, 53553, 833923. 698— 193866. B-702 — 194902, 944, B 431700, B 466969, 719883, 855172, 423. 712— 814236. 716— 455074, 083, 118, 182, 184, 209, 230, 325, 371, 377, 386, 392, 408, 436, 441, 471, 485, 510, 543, 566, 572, 589, 598, 609, 610, 520572, 587, 599, 622, 542627, 629, 640, 682, 746, 783, 828, 849, 864, 931, 937, 955, 967, 970990, 993, 543082, 086, 098, 118, 156, 755, 759, 760, 767. 717— 299610. 732— 749108, 120. 738— 158281, 323959, 960. 756— 24782. 760— 120036, 044, 148, 156, 193, 204, 231, 717395, 851227. 761— 720787. B-769 — B 144944, B 145028, 070. 780— 748559, 782. 784— 657315. B-795 — 162896. 799— 858058-060, 078, 110, 125, 127- 130, 133, 145, 146. B-818 — B 782544, 578.	L. U. B-818—(Cont.) 587. B-820 — 327638. B-833 — 548848. 852— 587708. 855— 303558. 864— 31103. 867— 668061. 903— 569908, 921, 934, 954, 763536, 542, 545, 561, 915515, 737. B-917 — 831263, 264. B-929 — B 884266. 934— 131424. B-935 — B 263086. B-949 — B-250491, 512, 572, 576, 633, 392171, 483164, 212, 556, 617, 907, 836, 484195. B-952 — 854831. 953— 642018, 111, 177, 184, 717931. B-959 — B 138122-140, 402808-810, B 589432-450, 692601, 619-630. B-965 — B 118099, 813952. 970— 262520. B-980 — B 262039, B 381142, 432543. B-982 — 682307. B-989 — B 689156, 174. 996— 87423. B-1000 — 341431. 1004— 65603, 397948, 642532. B-1005 — B 883235, 469. B-1008 — 256578, 581. B-1010 — 365408, 416. B-1021 — 751719. B-1088 — B 882164, 295, 339, 347, 361, 370. B-1094 — B 64193.	L. U. B-1141 — 810967. 1153— 323923. 1155— 986901. B-1164 — B 171533, 550, B 756206, 245, 380, 593, 693, 736, 762, 772, B 757017, 189, 197, 218, 270, 323, 416, 435, 443, 464, 512, 656, 713, 714, 727, 763, 764, 782, 928, 944, B 958027, 097, 298, 311, 321, 540, 627, 642, 758. B-1176 — B 328081. B-1186 — 357556. 1193— 63006, 016. B-1200 — B 777363, 364. B-1202 — 759331. B-1208 — 306410. 1212— 366751, 718554, 557, 565, 695, 744. 1213— 118414. 1217— 856813, 824. 1229— 242314. 1232— 648264, 985954, 966. B-1245 — B 209390, 448, B 627178, 183, 188, 242, 257, 261, 305, 317, 339, 550, 551, 666, 745, 963478, 504, 520, 584, 585, 653. B-1247 — 659415. 1251— 742960. B-1260 — B 492096. B-1262 — B 357386, 579554, 555, 595, 990, 996, 714337. 1264— 634216. B-1270 — B 213310, 311, B 361359, B 876801, 877169. 1271— 203180. B-1279 — 755240.	L. U. B-1289 — B 752497, 530. 1310— 743813, 822. 1317— 334594, 710647, 665, 723543, 576, 640, 652, 720. 1327— 741178, 183, 215, 744336, 337. B-1328 — B 402007, 027. 1333— 777760. PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING— RECEIVED B-11 — B 734850. 116— 701298, 308. 135— 613699-712. B-137 — B 207735, 742, B 367704, 705, 708, 714, 719, 723, 727, 730, 732, 735, 739, 748, 749, 752, 754, 756-764, 776, 781-784, 789, 790, 682171, 177, 178, 181. 186— 660847-851. B-244 — 751993-995. 257— 193786, 787. B-272 — B 475442-445. 295— 87922-88023, 028-030, 032, 035-040, 804751, 752, 754-758, 760-815, 817- 831, 833-861, 863-867, 869- 877, 879-881, 883-916. 317— 489758. 379— 707855, 856, 859-864, 866, 868-874. 394— 87158. 396— 384290. 426— 199183, 189. 436— 573889. 442— 583700. 484— 789007-010. B-530 — B 453753.	L. U. 531— 685647, 747752. 580— 271245, 248, 249. 584— 537915, 916, 991, 538092, 475644. 614— 557729. 617— 374430. 619— 795826. 628— 312381. 651— 847640-642. 660— 314139, 140. 759— 57694. 791— 603699. 873— 730416, 424, 429, 437, 438, 443. B-907 — 708510. 934— 296630, 652, 807754, 757, 766, 768. 953— 717763, 885, 887, 890, 893, 894, 896, 905, 909, 914, 918, 919, 921, 924, 927, 928, 930-932, 944-946, 951- 953. B-1009 — 661528. B-1067 — B 687431-440. 1086— 470036-040. B-1094 — B 64185. B-1127 — B 192322-325. B-1141 — 630001-007. B-1164 — B 755021-040. B-1176 — B 328059, 060. B-1262 — B 876721-727, 731-733, 737- 742, 744, 745, 747-768, 771, 774-776, 778- 812, 579552, 554, 555, 990, 996, B 357386. B-1268 — B 359894-898. B-1311 — 724654. B-1326 — 713281-283. BLANK B-1 — 479371-678. 581— 419099, 100.	L. U. 643— 257170. PREVIOUSLY LISTED— VOID B-1 — B 399082, 144, 154. B-11 — 433089, 447974, B 974563, 595, 618, 623. 16— 552940, 553091, 101. B-66 — 343285. 110— 342084. B-134 — 120132, 514278, 604139. B-202 — 692395. B-234 — B 308439. B-277 — 350701. 386— 749704, 707, 708, 712. 390— 756881, 739299. 466— 221561. 505— 494814, 498671. 550— 412217, 230. 558— 120423, 431, 467, 522, 524. 584— 475972, 522702, 737, 537818, 835, 857, 892, 895, 910, 928, 936, 947, 962, 978, 538000, 014, 021, 032, 039, 047, 061, 064, 082, 084, 092, 105. 613— 116512, 966042. 631— 825399, 404. 712— 359401, 402. B-760 — 717441. B-763 — B 510591. 917— 735876. B-929 — 376522. 1029— 911647, 648. B-1262 — B 714337. B-1263 — B 202708. 1271— 202968. 1319— 28355.
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BOOKS FOR SHOP USE

(Continued from page 12)

"Blueprint Reading at Work." This second work-textbook which we are recommending to our members is a text to assist workers to understand blueprints and increase their trade knowledge. Here again, the coauthors, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Welton, have endowed the book with the result of their practical teaching in blue-print reading. This book, like the other on shop mathematics, has been broken up into unit lessons as follows: Three-View Drawings, Two-View Drawings, One-View Drawings, Section Drawings, Screw Threads and Screw Fastenings, Auxiliary View Drawings, Detail Drawings and Assemblies of Details, Gears, Cams, Welding and Welding Practices, Sheet Metal Layout and Practices.

This book is of particular aid to workers of the metal trades but would be of assistance to anyone interested in learning

to read blueprints. A thorough knowledge of blueprint reading is valuable because blueprints are the means by which information about a part is transmitted through various manufacturing departments.

In writing for our members, we cannot stress too strongly the importance of study—of keeping up with things. The more information you acquire about the electrical trade or any trade closely allied with it, the greater asset you are to your trade and to your union. From time to time, therefore, we recommend texts or courses which we feel might aid our members and we urge them to gain that "knowledge that is power."

"Shop Mathematics At Work" may be ordered from:

Silver Burdett Company,
45 East 17th Street,
New York, N. Y.

at the cost of \$1.56 per copy.

"Blueprint Reading At Work" may be obtained from the same firm and its price is \$1.28.

MEMBER DECREES DINNER TO CELEBRATE HIS DEATH

(Continued from page 16)

tainted money; he was blind to the faults of others. He tried all his life to live by principle.

The best expression of our feelings is found in the words of Kipling's "Dedication," where it was said that

*He scarce had need to doff his pride or slough
the dross of earth
E'en as he trod that day to God so walked he
from his birth
In simpleness and gentleness and honour and
clean mirth.*

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

Who! Who! A lot of interest in lady pole climbers. Lineman Lennie and Al Miller, please note.

I WONDER!

Lineman Lennie, you are right,
If I had a lady pole partner
I wouldn't come home at night.
What my missus would say and do
I'm not quite sure I know.
I'll bet she'd say plenty and then sue.
And just suppose we started "cussin'"—
And raised the devil just for fun.
How would the ladies take all this "fussin'"—
Standing up or on the run?
I wonder!

JOHN AIKIN,
L. U. No. B-309.

* * *

And here you are, hikers! Introducing the lady lineman herself, who sent a picture of herself half way up a pole to prove it. Unfortunately, the snap shot wasn't clear enough to be reproduced but maybe she'll send another picture sometime. Meantime, take this and like it—

CHALLENGE

When all young linemen have gone over the sea
Call out your old bucks to grunt for me!
MILDRED C. GOULD,
Wife of James A. Gould, L. U. No. 326.

* * *

TOLD IN THE TOOL SHANTY

East Was East and West Was Somewhere Else

First the automobile, now the war have almost obliterated sectional lines and geographical distances in this country. New England knows its California now, and folks from Puget Sound speak Floridan fluently. Brother Elmer Galloway says it wasn't always that way. He tells of a lady from Pocatello who had gone to a small town in Vermont some years ago in connection with the settlement of an estate. Her flat western drawl intrigued the hotel keeper's wife, who invited her to a "quilting." Asked by one of the group where she was from, the visitor replied, "Out West, Idaho."

There was a polite silence until one of the ladies corrected her gently, "In New England we pronounce it O-hi-o."

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. B-124.

* * *

ROADSIDE SIGNS

Just passing through, reading the signs from the bus window.

INDIANA: "Hamburger Construction Co. Come in and let us build you a lovely hamburger."

OHIO: "Conservatory of Music. Piano, voice and saw."

VIRGINIA: (This one must have Tom Jefferson rolling in his grave.) "Monticello Estates. It's revolutionary."

Well, well, West Coast! You're getting your first taste of it. And we in the East have had it for a long time.

GAS RATIONING

To get gas from now on, you've got to be there With your ears pinned back and lard in your hair.

First you must get an application
To be filled out by you and all your relations.
You must fill out all of this form,
Your exact age, and why you were born.
This form is as long as a Chinaman's dream;
The questions they ask sure are a scream.
They ask if your transportation is bum,
If you're on defense or just working for fun;
If you pay your taxes when they are due,
The clothes you wear, did you buy from whom?

If you are married, and if so, why?
Remember now, you must not lie.
How many tires have you when you drive?
There's a heck of a fine if you have over five.
How many children, and are they all yours,
And who in the family does all the chores,
And, blast it, why can't you walk to work,
You know we're in war and should not shirk.
Do you drink rain water, or have you a well?
Do you live in a shack or a house that is swell?

No use to get mad; just be mild and meek,
For all the gas you get is four* gallons a week.

C. E. SMITH,
L. U. No. 48.

* We only get three here.

* * *

THE VICTORY CALL

Our united fighting forces now make this call—

Home front, please show your speed and skill,
A mighty task for capital, labor and all,
Ships, tanks, guns and planes to build.

Men, guns and ammunition are needed today;
Your country needs your help. We must slay
The Huns and vicious Japs; it's the only way
To have world peace and our democracy.

Soldiers and sailors must pledge their all;
Many will not answer the trumpet's call.
They have kept their pledge for country and you,

This fathers and sons alike will do.

To supply these troops is our pledge indeed,
With a steady stream of food, clothing and guns;

So cut to the bone high profits and greed.
Don't be late helping your fighting sons.

Fighting as never before, on land, air and sea,

Determined to win freedom for one and all,
And to keep world peace and our democracy;
Yes, everyone must answer Old Glory's victory call.

L. H. FOURCHER, I. O.,
49 Parker St., New Bedford, Mass.

THE BOOMER

I was sitting high on an eight-pin arm,
A-watching a farmer work his farm,
When I hears me a rattler coming fast,
And I think I'll catch him as he goes past.

I rolls my hooks in a burlap sack,
And looks to the East toward the R. R. track,
I tell the foreman I'll take my pay,
I wave good-bye and I am on my way.

I find me a car with an open door,
Then I swing aboard—I've done it before.
I watch the country rolling by;
I love this life, but I don't know why.

I'll ride this rattler into a yard,
Find me a B. A. and put in my card,
Then I'll hang my hooks with another crew,
And work with them for a week or two.

Then I'll take a ride to some other place.
I guess I am one of the Gypsy race;
I can't stay still and I don't know why;
And I'll never stay until I die.

I've been walking the cedars all my life;
I've never had a home or a wife.
That I'll settle down is just a rumor;
Like a lot of the rest, I am just a boomer.

JACK KEEFER,
17-year-old son of C. V. Keefer,
L. U. No. 77.

* * *

THAT'S THE SPIRIT

Here at Lion Corporation,
A busy little place,
At least for the duration

We find ourself a space,
And everybody is happy
For we are nobody's sap.
We make it good and snappy
And in time to hit a Jap.

That's the spirit of our nation;
No one is crying here.

We will make the ammunition
For our soldiers "OVER THERE."
They'll to Hitler give a licking,
And Mussolini, too.

Let's help them with the whipping,
They will count on me and you.

AXEL L. JOHNSON,
Local No. 713.

* * *

THE REBEL REGRETS—

My climbing days are over,
I nearly broke my neck—
The going up was easy—but
I came down too fast, by heck!

The boys stood round and laughed at me,
But the funny side I could not see;
My face was red, my arms were raw,
The sorest sight you ever saw.

But my climbing days are over,
Now I am able to get around,
And I will work as high as the next one
With one foot on the ground.

RUSSELL STAUB, "The Rebel,"
L. U. No. 175.

THE second positive statement that I can make with some confidence is this: Unless the middle classes, that is, the comfortable farmers, the members of the professions, the small business men, the holders of executive and directive positions in the great corporations and, indeed, the majority of the "white collar" classes—cease to get their opinions, directly or indirectly, from the daily papers and strive to acquire a greater amount of realistic economic intelligence than they now possess, they may exercise sufficient voting power to place the champions of "free enterprise" in control of economic reconstruction after the war. From such a calamity may the good Lord deliver us.

—RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN A. RYAN.